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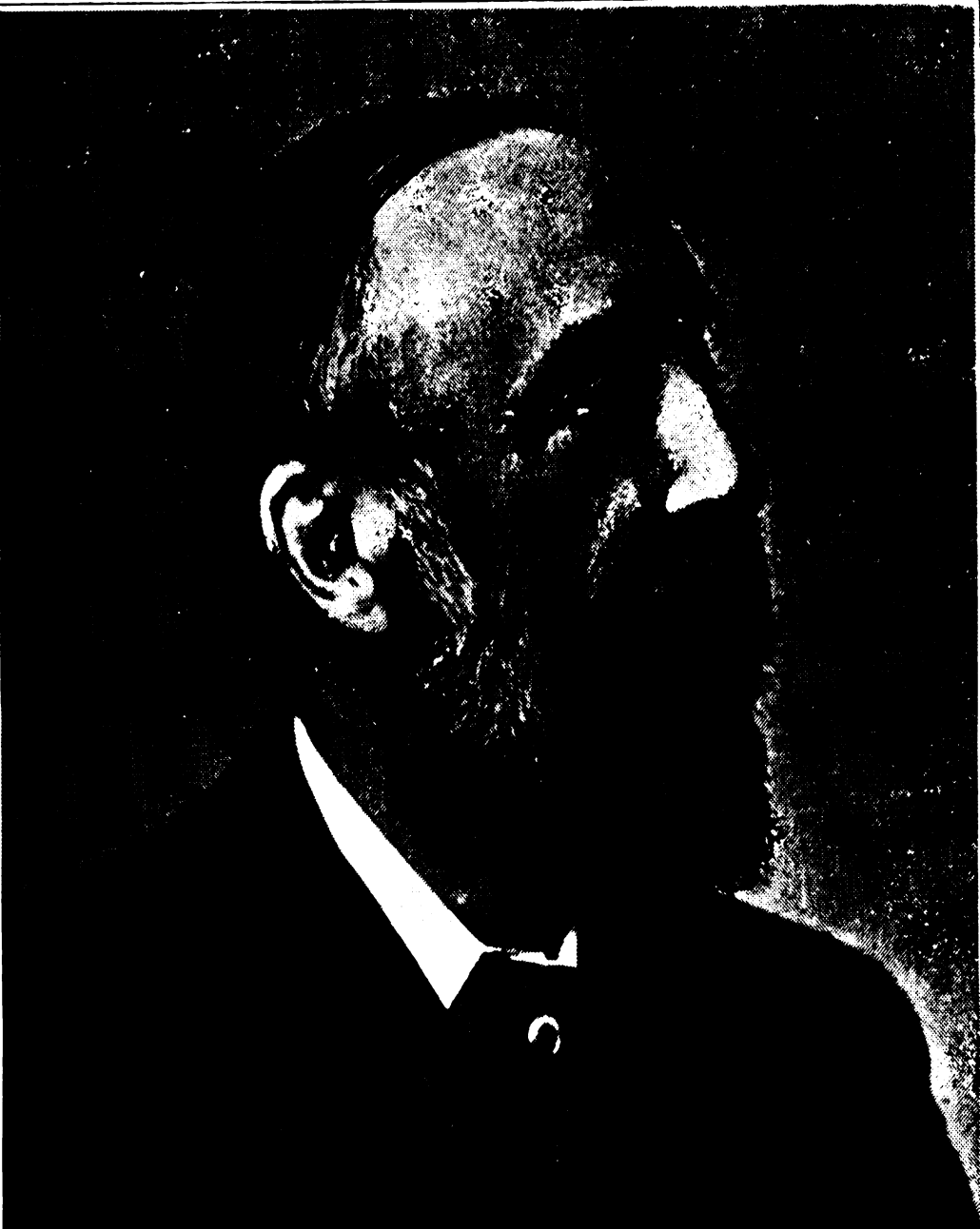
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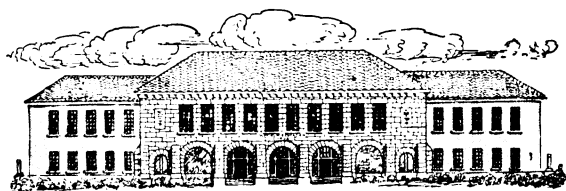


*The story of a charity school*

John Henry Cardwell



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THE STORY OF A CHARITY  
SCHOOL



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ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS

# THE STORY OF A CHARITY SCHOOL

*Two Centuries of Popular Education in Soho*

1699—1899

BY

J. H. CARDWELL, M.A.

*Rector of Saint Anne's, Soho*

STANFORD LIBRARY

With a Preface by the Dean of Saint Paul's

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LONDON AND NEW YORK:  
TRUSLOVE, HANSON AND COMBA, 143 OXFORD STREET, W.

1899

E. H.

P. Kent

TO

**Thomas Francis Blackwell, Esq., J.P.**

WHOSE WISE COUNSELS AND LIBERAL HELP HAVE  
BEEN GIVEN TO ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS  
FOR MANY YEARS.

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## PREFACE

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THE RECTOR OF ST. ANNE'S, SOHO, has invited me to write a brief Preface to the interesting account of his schools, which he has gathered from the minutes and the proceedings of its Committee of Management during the two centuries of its active and useful existence.

In these days of hurry and frequent claims upon the thoughtless for praise of the success of modern inventions, the good work done in the past is apt to be denied, or ignored or forgotten. In the pages of this little book we are reminded that the Church of England took an active, self-denying interest in the education of the poorer children of her flock a century and a half before the State felt it to be its duty, and politicians thought it would be for the advantage of their party, to take up the question of the education of the hand labouring classes of the people. It is true that in the earlier days the efforts to further intellectual culture were less ambitious, but the endeavours to plant high moral character based upon religion were more thought of, and were more deeply planted in the hearts and endeavours of the earnest Christian people who undertook the charitable work, not infrequently in face of opposition from less thoughtful and religious neighbours. All honour to what was then done to increase the religious and intellectual tone of the labouring classes of the land. If we bear in mind that this was their chief aim and object, we cannot but admire the self-denying

zeal which they exhibited, and the great results which followed from their exertions. The story of the St. Anne's Schools is an instructive and interesting reminder of the manner in which popular education has spread in this country. Begun by religious zeal when it was unpopular, nourished for a century and a half by the same high motive, and then prepared to take advantage of every proposal for improvement that might add to its usefulness, by co-operating with the State, in all its proposals that could be adopted without injury to the religious bases on which the Schools were founded, and which was the object dearest to the hearts of all its earlier friends.

I trust that bearing this in mind, the interesting collection of documents that has been made will be read by those interested in the subject; and that by their influence, more correct views of the growth and development of our popular educational system will be gained by many.

ROBERT GREGORY.

ST. PAUL'S DEANERY,

October 19, 1899.

Y. A. M. I. G. O. M. A. T. S.

## INTRODUCTION

---

WE offer this short history of St. Anne's Parochial Schools to our parishioners, and to the scholars, old and new, who have been educated within their walls. Our Schools have this year a special claim upon our consideration and attention, because they have now reached the age of two hundred years, being nearly as old as the parish itself. Their story has an interest, too, from the fact that it covers the whole period during which there has been in England anything worthy of the name of education for the poor. Until two hundred years ago, neither Church nor State had, in any practical way, recognised the duty of educating the poor, though the Church may claim that she was engaged in the work long before the State made any grant towards its support; and the Churchmen of St. Anne's may claim that they were among the very first in England to give a religious education to their poorer brethren.

The chief source of our information is, of course, the old School Minutes. We are also indebted to the published Minutes of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and to Stow's "Survey of London." To Mr. Poston and Miss Chester our thanks are due for much help in collecting the materials for this little history.

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# THE BOYS' SCHOOL

*Founded November, 1699.*

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## FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL.

It was in November, 1699, one of the last years of the reign of William and Mary, when five earnest laymen in St. Anne's met together for the purpose of founding a school for the "Poore Boys of the Parish."

Their names were :

M <sup>r</sup> J <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> Bolton	}	M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Webb	}	M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cook
M <sup>r</sup> J <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}	

They do not appear to have been men of wealth, for the contributions of money which they were able to bring to their new enterprise were very small. But they had what was better than money—they had the love of God in their hearts, and the earnest desire to serve their generation. They tell us in the old School minutes that they were encouraged to make the attempt because of the remarkable success of the Free School lately erected in St. Margaret's, Westminster—a School which succeeded so well that Queen Anne in the fifth year of her reign incorporated it, and made it a Royal foundation. This School is still in existence, and under the name of the Greycoat School is carrying on the work of Secondary Education for Boys and Girls.

## "BARBAROUS IGNORANCE OF THE PEOPLE."

The sad state of things which called forth the efforts of these good men cannot be better told than in their own words :

Certain persons of this Parish understanding the Reasons, that first induc'd the Promoters of the late Erected Free School in Westminster to Attempt it, {w<sup>ch</sup> briefly were the pernicious consequences y<sup>t</sup> arise from the too great

B

Liberty w<sup>ch</sup> is given to the poorer Sorte of Youth) & observing the great Likelihood of its anfwering their Design, from the great Change they see already wrought in the Manners & Carriage of the said poor Children, & the further happy Result w<sup>ch</sup> may reasonably be hop'd for from them, under their Intended Education, (comparatively with what they woud otherwise have had) & withall considering how greatly this Parish aboundeth with such poor Children, who for want of being better engag'd were seldom out of the Feilds, where from the Company that frequents those places, they generally learn & contract such evil Customs & Acquaintance whereby they become not onely a perpetual Grief & Vexation to their friends, & Annoyance to all about them, but often bring their own Lives also, by their wicked Actions, to Shamefull & Untimely Ends.

The early minutes of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, founded in 1698, show that this lamentable ignorance of the poorest classes was not peculiar to St. Anne's, but prevailed throughout the land. The first Circular Letter of this Society, which we shall publish at length in the Appendix speaks of the "*visible decay of religion in the Kingdom,*" and traces it to the "want of due care in the education of youth," and calls upon "all pious and well-inclined persons to join their hearts and their purses in teaching the growing generation to make a conscience of fearing God."

Samuel Wesley (the father of John and Charles Wesley) writing from Epworth, in 1701, complains of the pitiable condition of his parish, where, he said "*not one in twenty can say the Lord's Prayer right, nor one in thirty the Belief.*"

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, preaching in 1724 at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, and speaking of this time, said, "if impiety and crime had gone on increasing among us at the prodigious rate as they did for many years before, we had assuredly been one of the most profligate nations in the Christian world."

It is almost impossible to realise the condition of ignorance in which the children of the poor were two hundred years ago, when the Churchmen of St. Anne's founded their School.

#### TIME OF RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Then there came a religious awakening throughout the land. The conscience of England was roused. "Religious Societies sprang up, begun by a number of young men whose minds had been stirred by the awakening sermons of

Dr. Horneck, of the Savoy, and of Dr. Smithies, the curate of St. Giles', Cripplegate. Following these came, in 1691, the Societies for the Reformation of Manners, as a protest against what a Bishop of that day called 'the scandal brought upon religion by associated and common crimes.'"\*

These Societies sought to bring the principles of the Christian Religion to bear upon the vice and immorality which abounded on every side.

#### CHARITY SCHOOLS.

But the most powerful way in which the awakened conscience of the nation expressed itself was in the establishment of what were called Charity Schools, to give a religious education to the children of the poor.

St. Anne's was one of the earliest of these Schools, as will be seen from the following list :

Whitechapel, 1680	<b>St. Anne, Soho, 1699</b>
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1688	St. James', Clerkenwell, 1699
Norton Folgate, 1691	St. Andrew's, Holborn, 1699
St. James', Westminster, 1697	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 1699
St. Botolph, Aldgate, 1698	St. Paul's, Shadwell, 1699

For the following particulars about these Schools we are mainly indebted to the Minutes of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and to Stow's "Survey of London."

Their object is stated to be "To bring children up in the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion as professed and taught in the Church of England, and likewise for the teaching them to work and accustoming them to employment."

#### COST OF A SCHOOL.

In 1704, the ordinary cost in London of a "School for 50 Boys Cloathed comes to about £75 p. Ann. for which a School-Room, Books, and Firing are provided, a Master *paid, and to each Boy is given yearly, 3 Bands, 1 Cap, 1 Coat, 1 pair of Stockings, and 1 pair of Shooes.*" A girls' school of the same size then cost £60 *per annum*, which paid for the

---

\* See Rev. A. H. Powell's "Brief Sketch of the Work of the Christian Knowledge Society."

room, books, firing, and mistress, and provided for each girl, "2 Coyfs, 2 Bands, 1 Gown and Petticoat, 1 pr. of knit Gloves, 1 pr. of Stockings, and 2 prs. of Shooes." In 1706, the cost of "cloathing a Poor Boy" was stated to be 9s. 9½d., and of a girl 10s. 7d. This had increased in 1710, and the following detailed statement may be of interest :

THE CHARGE OF CLOATHING A POOR BOY OF A CHARITY SCHOOL IN LONDON.

	£	s.	d.
1 yd. and half quarter of Grey Yorkshire Broad Cloth, 6 quarters wide, makes a Coat .. .. .	00	03	00
Making Coat with Pewter Buttons and all other Materials .. .. .	00	01	00
A Waistcoat of the same Cloth, lined .. .. .	00	03	06
A pr. of Breeches of Cloth or Leather, lined .. .. .	00	02	06
1 Knit Cap, with Tuft and String, of any Colour .. .. .	00	00	10
1 Band .. .. .	00	00	03
1 Shirt .. .. .	00	01	06
1 pr. of Woollen Stockings .. .. .	00	00	08
1 pr. of Shoes .. .. .	00	01	10
1 pr. of Buckles .. .. .	00	00	01
	00	15	01

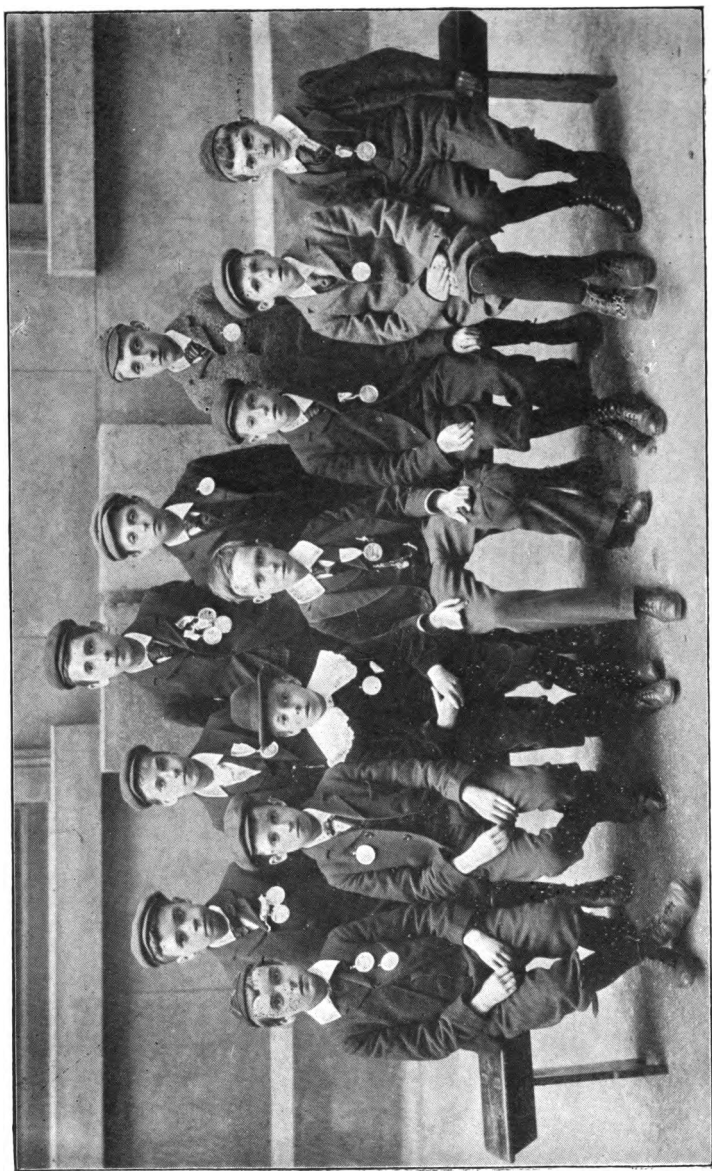
THE CHARGE OF CLOATHING A POOR GIRL OF A CHARITY SCHOOL IN LONDON.

	£	s.	d.
3 yds. and half of blue long Ells, about yd. wide at 16d. p. yard, makes a Gown and Petticoat .. .. .	00	04	08
Making thereof, Strings, Body-lining, and other materials .. .. .	00	01	00
A Coif and Band of Scotch Cloth, plain, with a Border .. .. .	00	00	09
A Shift .. .. .	00	01	06
A pair of Leather Bodice and Stomacher .. .. .	00	02	06
1 pair of Woollen Stockings .. .. .	00	00	08
1 pair of Shoes .. .. .	00	01	08
1 pair of Buckles .. .. .	00	00	01
	00	12	10

Under the "Rules and Orders" for these Schools we find amongst other things that the Master was to be a member of the Church of England, of a sober life and conversation, not under the age of 25 years; "one that frequents Holy Communion, hath a government of himself and his passions, of a good genius for teaching, one who understands well the Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion, one who can write a good hand and who understands the grounds of Arithmetick."

1.  
2.  
3.  
5.  
5.  
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BOYS NEVER ABSENT, NEVER LATE

Twice a week he was to instruct the children in the Church Catechism and "explain it to the meanest capacity."

The Girls were to learn to "read, &c.," and "to knit stockings and gloves, to mark, sew, make and mend their cloathes." Some were to "learn to write and to spin their cloathes." "Twice every Lord's Day and Holy Day the Master is to bring the children to Church."

Holidays were to be given three times a year, "but by no means during Bartholomew Fair." The Master was "to prevent the children joining with mobs, begging money for bonfires, or being seen with those who play at dice in wheelbarrows, or at any other unlawful game in the street or elsewhere."

#### RAPID INCREASE OF CHARITY SCHOOLS.

The Rapid Growth of these Schools may be seen from the following :

	Anno. 1704.	Anno. 1705.	Anno. 1706.
Schools in this City, Suburbs, and neighbouring Towns, were .. .. .	54	56	64
Boys taught .. .. .	1398	1642	1573
Girls taught .. .. .	745	775	915
Voluntary Subscriptions ..	£2164 0 0	£2242 0 0	£2792 8 3
Collected at Sermons ..	£1042 0 0	£1071 0 0	£1243 4 3
Gifts to Schools from the beginning .. .. .	£3199 10 0	£4147 8 11	£5330 5 6
Boys and Girls, in all, put forth Apprentices from the Schools .. .. .	381	537	885
Other Charity Schools throughout England and Wales .. .. .	13	61	113

Also the following statement of statistics for 1718 :

No. of Schools in London.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Boys Apprenticed.	Girls Apprenticed.
127	3213	1896	3253	1330

## HUMBLE BEGINNINGS OF ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS.

It has seemed to us part of the story of St. Anne's Schools to note the religious revival which reached our own parish, and the great movement on behalf of National Education in which the founders of St. Anne's Schools took their part. But we may now return to what the old minutes tell us of the first efforts to get subscriptions and start the School. We cannot do better than quote the very words of the founders :

Hereupon Communicating their Minds to some of their Acquaintance, who approving the thing, & Spontaneously offering their Assistance towards the Erecting the like in this Parish, not onely by their Purse, but by their Time, & Recommendation thereof to all those whose Vertuous Conversation they should think would incline them thereto; Dr Hern also upon our Application to him for his Advice therein giving many Wishes to it, we quickly procurd Subscriptions amounting to eighteen Pounds p. An. w<sup>ch</sup> we thought foe hopefull a Beginning, that there was no Ground to Suspect the Design could Sink. Whereupon at Our Assembly Nov<sup>r</sup> . . . . 99 the Persons undernam'd agreed upon a Certain Day of Meeting once a Week to Confer & Advise, what ways & Means were most probable to Effect their Design, or bring their Purpose to a perfect Establishment.

The good men who had put their hands and hearts to this work thought that a subscription list of £18 was "soe hopefull a Beginning that there was no ground to suspect that the Design could sink."

## FALSE ASPERSIONS ON THE FOUNDERS.

But they were not allowed to start their new enterprise without incurring ill-will. Their good deeds were evil spoken of, and the Rector, Dr. Hearne, was asked to vindicate them.

An aspersion being very abusively cast upon us as if we should convert the money (given to y<sup>e</sup> school) to our own youse, Tis resolved, y<sup>e</sup> Capt<sup>n</sup> Le Neve, if he pleases at least, that M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes and M<sup>r</sup> Bolton Wait upon y<sup>e</sup> Doct<sup>r</sup> in order to our vindication therein.

They were not alone in suffering abuse. All the founders of the first elementary schools came in for a share of adverse criticism. Bertrand de Mandeville, a physician, published about this time his famous book entitled, "The Fable of the Bees," containing a bitter attack upon the promoters of charity schools. He represented the nation as having become "mad on the subject of charity schools" and lamented the enthusiastic passion for starting them. He

complains that the government of them "got into the hands of mean, fussy, and self-important people." There is a great satisfaction" he says, "in ordering and directing. There is a melodious sound in the word 'governor' that is charming to mean people." We may be thankful that all this cheap contempt did not stop the good work of the pioneers of elementary education in St. Anne's and elsewhere. If we may judge Dr. Mandeville by the cruel essay which he wrote about the Reform of the Prisons, he was not a man whose judgement about charity schools we are at all inclined to respect.

#### FIRST SCHOOL PREMISES.

The first thing necessary was to secure suitable premises, and at a meeting of the promoters on November 17, 1699, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Cook were able to report that they had taken

two roomes on a floor of the House of M<sup>r</sup> Johnson in Thrift S<sup>t</sup> at the rate of Seven Pounds p. Añ and halfe a years Warning to be given on each side.

At the same meeting it was also decided to limit the number of scholars to 40. Thus we find that our Boys' School was first carried on in premises hired at about 2s. 8d. per week and that 40 boys were taught in two rooms. We wonder what the Educational and Sanitary authorities of our own day would have to say about such accommodation as this, and we are not surprised at the frequent mention in the school minutes of the illness of the children, *e.g.*

Jan: 31<sup>st</sup> 1700. W<sup>m</sup> Rogers being greatly afflicted with y<sup>e</sup> King's Evil, tis not thought fit y<sup>t</sup> he continue longer in y<sup>e</sup> School, till y<sup>e</sup> said Distemper be in some sorte corrected.

Mar: 6<sup>th</sup> 1700. Many of boys sick. M<sup>r</sup> Parkins the Apothecary to take care of them.

No doubt the founders of our schools would have done more for the children if they could have raised more money. But they found the raising of funds very difficult indeed. It is pathetic to read of their joy in recording their first subscription list of £18, to find the record (Mar. 13, 1700), of Mr. Secretary Vernon sending them a velvet waistcoat

which they sold for seventeen shillings for the benefit of the school, and to read such entries as the following :

Dec: 27<sup>th</sup> 1699. Brought in by M<sup>r</sup> Ed: Holmes one shilling given Nov: y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> by an unknown hand.

Jan: 3<sup>rd</sup> 1700. M<sup>r</sup> Webb brought in two shillings given by M<sup>rs</sup> Bear. Sixpence received from an unknown hand.

That if any of the 8 Trustees, who shall oblige themselves to Weekly Attendance, be not present, y<sup>t</sup> he forfeit twopence ; and if he come not y<sup>t</sup> meeting at all, y<sup>t</sup> he forfeit fourpence & y<sup>t</sup> such forfeitures be apply'd for y<sup>e</sup> buying Coals, Candles, or other things w<sup>ch</sup> shall be useful to them at their meetings.

#### THE FIRST SCHOOL-MASTER.

The next step in the undertaking was to choose a school-master, and at the second meeting of the Committee enquiry was directed to be made about "the Life and Qualifications" of a Mr. Walsh, who had been mentioned as a likely candidate. He is described as "Lately Reader to ye Parish Church of Wandsworth and Usher to a school there."

Nov: 24<sup>th</sup> 1699. M<sup>r</sup> Ed: Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Webb having been at Wandsworth report, y<sup>t</sup> they received from the Churchwardens & Principal Inhabitants a Character of M<sup>r</sup> Walsh no way unbecoming the post he was in, but such as might well recommend him to their Acceptance, y<sup>e</sup> cause of his leaving them being only y<sup>e</sup> want of his Health.

In spite of this unsatisfactory report as to Mr. Walsh's health, the Trustees decided to appoint him, and he died after a service of only three months.

#### THE FIRST SCHOLARS.

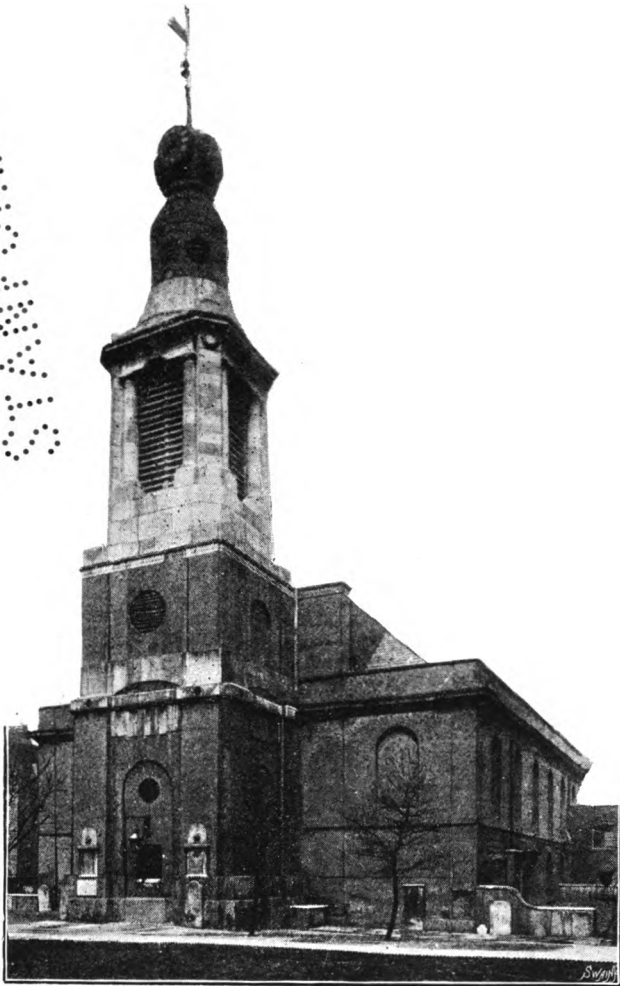
On December 1, less than a month after the proposal to found a school, the following 40 boys were "chosen into the school."—

Tho <sup>s</sup> Falkoner	Jn <sup>o</sup> Barton	R <sup>d</sup> Roberts	Jn <sup>o</sup> Johnfon
Terret Lindsey	Jn <sup>o</sup> Price	Jn <sup>o</sup> Wallis	Jos. Lock
Jn <sup>o</sup> Partridge	W <sup>m</sup> Mead	Jn <sup>o</sup> Beamly	W <sup>m</sup> Bignel
Tho <sup>s</sup> Hudfon	W <sup>m</sup> Angell	W <sup>m</sup> Hicks	Tho <sup>s</sup> Tutt
Jn <sup>o</sup> Charenton	Tho <sup>s</sup> Simons	Geo. Floyd	Jn <sup>o</sup> Price
R <sup>d</sup> Browning	R <sup>d</sup> Justice	R <sup>d</sup> Holmes	Hen. Lord
Jn <sup>o</sup> Cooper	Jn <sup>o</sup> Morris	Jn <sup>o</sup> Rakestraw	Griffith Williams
Steph. Feild	Geo. Rogers	Rob <sup>t</sup> Mathews	W <sup>m</sup> Stout
W <sup>m</sup> Hughes	W <sup>m</sup> Goddard	Rich <sup>d</sup> Bent	Tho <sup>s</sup> Davis
Jonath Picket	Jam. Okely	Jn <sup>o</sup> Walker	Edw <sup>d</sup> Fritter

It may be observed in passing, that out of 40 boys 12 were named John, and that no boy had more than one name. It was not until a hundred years later that the practice of giving two or more Christian names became

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ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

at all common. No boy was admitted who was under the age of 10 years. This age limit was afterwards reduced to 9 years. The idea of an Infant school did not seem to occur to the founders of the early charity schools.

#### THE FIRST SCHOOL SERMONS.

During the 200 years of their existence St. Anne's Schools have depended very much for their support upon St. Anne's congregation, and "School Sunday" has always been an institution of the parish. The first school sermons were preached on Christmas Eve, 1699, which in that year fell upon a Sunday, as it does in this year of our Bicentenary. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Shute\* were invited to plead the cause of the new school, and Mr. Shute received a guinea for his sermon. The collections were made at the church doors and amounted to £12 5s. 4d. in the morning and to £11 18s. 6½d. in the afternoon. The parents of the boys were required to attend church on the occasion of these school sermons "upon pain of forfeiting the benefit their children may receive."

This strikes upon us as a peculiar method of securing attendance at church.

Previous to the school sermons a special pew had been obtained for the boys. The minutes recording the negotiations with the vestry about this pew are interesting :

Nov: 17<sup>th</sup> 1699. That M<sup>r</sup> Cooke & M<sup>r</sup> Webb desire M<sup>r</sup> Mewitt (y<sup>e</sup> Church-Warden) to give us his Company at our next Meeting, to y<sup>e</sup> End we may consider how y<sup>e</sup> Boys may be accomodated w<sup>th</sup> a Pew in y<sup>e</sup> Church, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> least Inconvenience to y<sup>e</sup> Congregation.

This resulted in the "granting of a pew behind the overseers" in which they appeared on this Christmas Eve in the new uniform which had been provided for them with great care and at considerable cost.

#### BOOKS, APPARATUS, SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Now let us take a peep at the inside of the school in order that we may get some idea of what the boys in

---

\* This was probably the Rev. Henry Shute, Treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, frequently mentioned in the early minutes of that Society.



St. Anne's schools were taught 200 years ago, and of the educational appliances which were then deemed sufficient. There were no folding desks, no maps, no drawing models, no pictures, no piano or harmonium. The fitting up of the school room by a carpenter cost £1 7s. 6d. which would not allow for much in the way of school luxuries.

An hour glass which cost 6d. served the purpose of a clock. Indeed the school had no clock until April 5, 1704, when Col. Wyndham presented one. We turn to the first cash book and find the following items:—

Ink horns, Ink, Quills, &c.	..	..	..	£2	6	10
50 Bibles	..	..	..	6	9	0
3 doz. tin copy plates	..	..	..	6	0	
15 Expositions of the Book of Common Prayer				8	8	
Sand, ink & books	..	..	..	1	5	1
Expositions & spelling Books	..	..	..	18	0	
6 Turkey work chairs	..	..	..	7	6	
Candles	..	..	..	3	3	6

Amongst other school books we find a mention of the following during the first few years of the existence of the school:

- 50 Prayer Books of Bishop Ken's
- 12 books entitled "Ye English School Reformed"
- One dozen Catechisms
- "Golden Grove"
- "The Whole Duty of Man"
- "Art of Catechising"
- "Dr. Williams' Exposition"

From these items and this list of books we see how meagre were the first educational appliances, and how few and how elementary were the subjects learnt by the first scholars of St. Anne's. Reading, writing, and the "grounds of arithmetic" formed the course of instruction. History and geography were not taught. Indeed very little seems to have been done "to exalt the imagination and to kindle thought." There were no school books as at present, filled with pictures and illustrations to interest the children. No provision was made, as in our own time, for the health and recreation of the children. There was no gymnasium, no cricket, no swimming baths, no Swedish Drill, to say nothing of Boys' Clubs, Bands of Hope, Ministering Chil-

dren's League, and other institutions which now do so much to brighten and to bless the children's lives. But we do find two redeeming features in the dulness of the old school life—one was the teaching of *singing*, for which a special master was provided, and the other was the inspiration which the children would derive from reading the *grand old stories of the Bible* which formed so large a part of the instruction they received.

#### RELIGIOUS TEACHING ON CHURCH LINES.

And here it will be well to say something of the religious teaching which was given in St. Anne's schools in the early days of their history. There can be no doubt about St. Anne's being founded as a Church school. What is now called "Undenominational" religion, and is thought to be especially suited for the minds of children, had not been thought of in those days. At any rate it found no favour with the founders of our schools. The task which they set before themselves was "to bring up the children in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion as professed and taught in the Church of England." Their churchmanship was of a somewhat uncompromising kind, and they carried their principles so far that they did their best to prevent their children from going into service where they would be likely to unlearn what they had been taught at school. On Jan. 18, 1703, *e.g.*, it was resolved

That no person being a Dissenter from the Church of England shall have any boy for his apprentice out of this school.

We have referred to the Religious Revival at the end of the reign of William and Mary, which brought about such a keen interest in the religious education of the poor. This revival which gave its colour to everything connected with the foundation of St. Anne's schools, was characterised by a combination of Puritan feeling and strong churchmanship.

The *Prayers* which we find in the old school books are interesting because of the light they throw upon the religious thought of the time. These prayers we have printed at length in Appendix A. There were "prayers

agreed to be used by the Trustees at their meetings, before they enter upon business and after they have dispatched it." There was "Morn<sup>e</sup> pray<sup>r</sup> at school for y<sup>e</sup> boys and pray<sup>r</sup> to be used by y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> and boys as soon as they come to school in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon." Prayers were to be said before and after service at Church and at home "as soon as they were dresst in the morning" and before they went to bed at night. All these prayers contain much beautiful and devout language, but they also convey the impression of having been written by those who were somewhat inclined to be pleased with themselves and their benevolent efforts. The boys prayed for their benefactors that they might be "enriched mightily with good things here, and rewarded with a crown of glory in heaven."

They were to pray that the establishment of their school might lead to the foundation of others and "spread to an universal imitation." You feel as you read these prayers that there was a little too much of the condescending philanthropist about our Founders, and that they were a little too eager for the gratitude of those who benefited by their efforts.

Here are the words put into the mouths of the children :

But O Lord, lest ingratitude, a Vice odious to men, as well as abhord by Thee become our Guilt, & y<sup>e</sup> Penalty Thou hast denounced against it fall upon us viz. : "He that rendereth Evil for Good, Evil shall not depart from his House and y<sup>e</sup> Hope of y<sup>e</sup> Unthankfull shall melt away like y<sup>e</sup> Summer Ice," &c.

The prayer before going to bed suggests terrifying reflections more conducive to wakefulness than sleep,

Now y<sup>t</sup> I am going to Lye Down, let me consider y<sup>t</sup> it may be, I shall rise no more

but a touch of nature comes out now and then amidst all the theology of these prayers, as when before service at church the boy is taught to say :

O Lord tho' I now tread Thy Courts, rather out of Constraint than Inclination, I beseech Thee turn this formality into Affection : y<sup>t</sup> I may love y<sup>e</sup> Habitation of thine House, & y<sup>e</sup> place where thine Honour Dwelleth, &c.

There are expressions which we should not find in a child's prayers in our own days, e.g., "the horror of the

night," "My brittle frame," "That pit of perdition," "Draw down the sooner Thy vengeance."

We must not be too critical, for the religious expressions of one age are not those of another, and words had a real meaning for our forefathers which have little meaning for ourselves. One thing is abundantly clear about our Founders, and that is their earnest desire to serve God and their fellow-men to the best of their power.

They determined to put God in the forefront of all the teaching given in their school, and such a determination should be our own. St. Anne's has come down to us as a religious school; and to train children for God is the main purpose which, as managers and teachers, we ought always to set before us.

#### SCHOOL HOURS.

And now we may return to some of the details of the school life in the old time. At first the boys were kept at work for ten hours every day in summer, and eight hours in winter. On February 25, 1702, the school hours were fixed as follows:

Commence Feb. 1<sup>st</sup> to November 1<sup>st</sup> 6 or 7 a.m.; Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> to Feb. 1<sup>st</sup> 8 a.m. teach them diligently till 11 a.m., at which time he shall take them orderly to Church and observe that they are civill and religious there. Afterwards he shall bring them to the school to dismiss them.

At one a Clock every afternoon he shall enjoyne them to come again except Saturdays & shall keep them close to their books till 5 in summer and as long as they can be in winter (except on Thursdays when they may be dismissed at three) Whereby y<sup>e</sup> boys may be kept from loitering & having too much liberty in the streets.

#### HOLIDAYS.

The school hours were long and the holidays were short. A few days only were given three times a year, at the usual Church Festivals and "by no means during Bartholomew Fair for fear of any harm by ill example." These fair days were times of anxiety for the managers of the old schools; for when the people had very few holidays, they indulged themselves in every kind of excess. Every effort was made to keep the children out of the way of the many temptations of these fairs, and we find a curious minute on July 30, 1716, which probably refers to Bartholomew Fair in Soho. The

Archbishop had sent an order that the boys should be kept in school until 11 o'clock at night to keep them out of mischief; and, to make up to them for their detention in school they each received "a pint of *strong drink*" and bread and cheese. This was an indulgence the present Archbishop would hardly approve, but we have to remember that ale in those days took the place of tea, coffee, and cocoa in our own, and possibly the order of the managers was not quite so strange as it appears. The minute relating to this matter is as follows :

Ord that y<sup>e</sup> boys have each a Penyworth of bread & cheese & a pint of strong drink on Wednesday next in y<sup>e</sup> evening at School and be confin'd at school till 11 O'Clock at night according to y<sup>e</sup> order from y<sup>e</sup> Archbishop of Canterbury, and M<sup>r</sup> Pearce be desired to provide y<sup>e</sup> same.

#### BEATING THE BOUNDS.

The annual perambulation of the parish and "Beating of the bounds" brought a holiday for some, if not for all the boys. The day was a festive one, but it had unpleasant as well as pleasant recollections for the boys, for at each boundary stone or mark, a boy was whipped in order that in time to come he might have occasion to remember the position of that boundary stone, and be able to give evidence as to what had been so forcibly impressed upon his mind. In spite of the whipping, which was probably not a serious matter, the day was one of enjoyment to the boys of St. Anne's, and was treated by the school authorities as a reward for good behaviour. There is a minute as late as 1842 as follows :

May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1842. Certain Boys having misconducted themselves were deprived of the pleasure of accompanying the other children in walking the bounds of the parish.

And on a page in the Churchwardens' account book for 1687, a copy of which has been reproduced, we find this curious entry :

To the Boys as they were Whip<sup>d</sup> at the Severall Bounds 6s-9d.

There are other items in this account which are interesting, especially :

Bread, Cheese and Drink for the Boys	..	£3 11 6
M <sup>rs</sup> Cambridge for Ribbons p <sup>r</sup> Bill	.. ..	14 0

# Money Disbursed by the Accom<sup>ts</sup> for and at the Preambleation.

Paid.

	£	s	d
For A Surloine of Beefe	—	12	6
For two Leggs of Mutton	—	13	—
For Bacon	—	4	6
For Eighteen Lobsters	—	14	—
To M <sup>r</sup> Harrison for Bill	3	6	6
To M <sup>r</sup> Cambridge for Ribbons & Bill	—	14	—
To M <sup>r</sup> Loft for Bread, Cheese, and Drink for the Boys	3	11	6
To M <sup>r</sup> Newcock for the Beadles	—	15	—
For Wine for the Dinner	2	18	—
For Porters and other Charges	—	3	—
To the Boyes as they were Whipt at the severall Bounds	—	6	9

Summa Paginae £ 8 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>  
13. 18. 09



## MR. WILLIAMS' SERMON AND ENTERTAINMENT.

We must not omit to mention that a legacy was left by a Mr. Williams to provide an annual sermon and entertainment for the children, of which we find a mention for many years.

Of the other festive occasions which brought the boys a holiday, such as the Thanksgiving for Peace in the reign of Queen Anne, 1713, the entry of George I. into London (1714) and the Anniversary of the Charity Schools, we shall give an account when we come to the history of the Girls' School.

## DISCIPLINE.

The school discipline was severe. You are struck in reading the "Orders for the school" with the number of faults which were punished by bodily chastisement. The fact is, that our forefathers believed more in the rod than in rewards, and we find much more about punishments than prizes in our old school records. The encouragement which is now given to children in the shape of beautiful books and silver medals was never thought of 200 years ago. Frequent whippings were looked upon as the cure for everything.

We find the following minute on Sep. 10, 1701, which shows the rough methods which were employed to ensure order and discipline, A "*Horse lock and chaine*" were purchased for use in punishing the boys. This was probably a sort of pillory.

Ord<sup>d</sup> that M<sup>r</sup> Edward Holmes y<sup>e</sup> late Treasurer be allowed three shillings & sixpence for a Horse Lock Chaine &c. being for to correct an offending Scholar and for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> School to punish & terrifie all incorrigible Scholars.

Truanting was the fault which seems to have come in for the largest share of correction. Such entries as this occur:

1700 April 2<sup>nd</sup> Ord<sup>d</sup> that the truants be punished for their faults and y<sup>t</sup> they be whipp'd before M<sup>r</sup> Brampton when M<sup>r</sup> Brampton is pleased to call at the School.

We do not wonder that we find so much about truants in the early days of the school, when we remember that up to this time the boys had run wild in the streets and in the brickfields which surrounded



Soho. It took a long time for school discipline, severe as it was, to eradicate the bad habits of our street arabs of Soho two centuries ago. Parents and Guardians did not always assist the school master in this matter.

1700 Jan 6. Another woman, the nurse of Edward Folkner being summoned to appear before the Trustees did absolutely refuse to come affirming y<sup>t</sup> if the Trustees had anything to say to her they might wait upon her.

### Again

1700 July 3<sup>rd</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Strange being sent for by the Trustees for keeping Jonath Pichet her nurse child from school and sending him to work in y<sup>e</sup> brick-fields with his coate on, she replied y<sup>t</sup> she did not owe y<sup>e</sup> Trustees so much service & neither could nor would come.

Not satisfied with "correcting" the boys themselves, the school authorities sometimes appealed to the magistrates to order a "whipping" to their scholars.

Oct: 28<sup>th</sup> 1702 Ord: that Roper be whipped publicly at the Whipping Post and that M<sup>r</sup> Smyth be desired to speak to Justice Matthews for an order.

Possibly this may have been the same whipping post which is preserved, as a memento of old times, in the crypt of St. Martin's Church. It would appear that for this whipping poor Samuel Roper had to wait for about two months, unless, indeed, an entry on Dec. 23, records another chastisement which he received :

Samuel Roper whipt publicly by one of the Common Beadles.

From these and many other entries we gather that the boys in the old days had a hard time, but it is fair to state that the managers give the following direction to their master in their "Orders for the school."

12. The Maſter ſhall ſtudy & endeavour to Win y<sup>e</sup> Love & Affection of y<sup>e</sup> Children, therby to Invite & Encourage them, rather than by correction to force them to Learn: Reaſon as well as Experience having plainly ſhewn, y<sup>t</sup> too great Severity does rather dull then ſharpener y<sup>e</sup> Wit & Memory, & ſuch Education being Slavish & Irkſome is y<sup>e</sup> Principal cauſe why many Children take all Opportunities to neglect their Learning, w<sup>ch</sup> they find to their Grief & Vexation, when they come to Years of Diſcretion.

Moreover the boys received what was called "encouragement money." One shilling a week was distributed amongst the 40 boys in farthings and half-pence. We continually come across an entry like the following :

Ord<sup>d</sup> y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Bolton do give M<sup>r</sup> Walsh (the School-master) one Shilling to distribute among y<sup>e</sup> Boys at a farthing or a halfpenny at a time as an encouragement to them when they do well.



ART GALLERY



BOY OF 1699

It would be difficult to find a more striking proof of the poverty of the times, than the fact that 40 boys could be encouraged by the doling out among them of one shilling a week. A

## DRESS.

St. Anne's children from the first, and for about 170 years, were provided with a special dress, and this dress cost about as much as their education. The first boys, when they appeared in church on the occasion of the first school sermons on Christmas Eve, 1699, were "cloathed with caps, bands, coates, gloves, shooes, and stockins," given by the Trustees. The rest of their clothing was provided by their parents and guardians. After a time "leather breeches" were added to the outfit, buckles for the shoes, and brass buttons for the "coates." A badge, with the letters St. A. Westminster, and a number, was added by order on Aug. 7, 1765.

This dress, with a change of colour from time to time, continued until the following alterations were made in 1845 :

Round Brown Jacket & waistcoat with brass buttons & badge instead of the present form of dress and that the word "Soho" be substituted for "Westminster" on the said badges.

Corderoy had been substituted for leather, for the breeches in 1825, thereby effecting a considerable saving. To each boy there were given yearly, 3 bands, 1 cap, 1 coat, one pair of stockings and one pair of shoes. When the school was prosperous two suits of clothes were given, and then the best clothes were kept at the school during the week, and delivered to the boys at noon on Saturday. We have been fortunate in engaging the services of our artist churchwarden, Mr. T. F. Curtis, who, as a labour of love, has studied the description of the dress in the school minutes, and has provided pictures of a boy and a girl as they were dressed in the old times.

The following entries amongst many others refer to the dress :

July 5<sup>th</sup> 1790. Ord<sup>d</sup> That the Monthly Visitors give no coat & waistcoat to the Charity children except their parents provide them with good Breeches.

C

Aug. 5<sup>th</sup> 1793. Ordered That it be recommended to the Monthly Visitors, whenever a child is admitted to the Cloathing List, not to give that Child the Charity Cloathing for Sundays until the Parents or Friends shall have provided decent Cloathing for every day.

Nov. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1851. Number of clothed Boys to be reduced to 40, and girls to 30.

1859. 25 Boys & 25 Girls to be Clothed.

In 1872 when the schools were removed to their present buildings, the special dress was entirely abolished.

#### APPRENTICESHIP.

When a boy reached the age of fourteen, the Trustees apprenticed him to some trade, and paid a premium for him of £2 10s. *od.* to £3 0s. *od.* It is interesting to notice what were some of the trades of Soho in the earlier days of its history.

The boys were apprenticed to the following amongst others :

Pump-maker	Hoyman
Carpenter	Peruke-maker
Birdcage-maker	Card-maker
Wheelwright	Shoe-maker
Leather cutter	Jeweller
Water gilder	Builder
Picture frame carver	Cane Chair-maker.

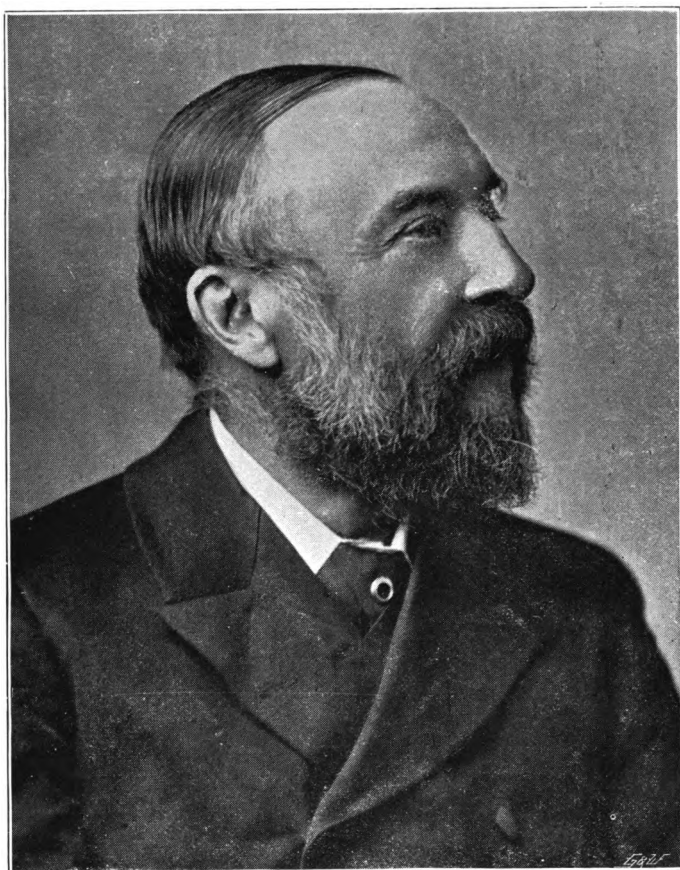
Soho still carries on many of its old trades.

As we read the pages of the old school minutes, which are mainly filled with an account of apprenticeship negotiations, we cannot help thinking of the vast industrial changes which have taken place. The payment of premiums for apprenticeship are no longer necessary for any but the highest trades. The demand for boys in Soho is so great, that masters are ready to train them in return for their services and in some cases even to pay them as well. As Sir Joshua Fitch says "Masters are now more at a premium than apprentices."

Every boy upon leaving school to go into a situation was presented with a Bible, a Book of Common Prayer and a "Whole duty of Man." At the end of his apprenticeship if he had a good character, he received a gratuity of 5s. *e.g.*,

Thomas Hitchison received a Gratuity of Five Shillings for having served his Seven Years Apprenticeship faithfully.





MR. E. H. THORNE

He was also "examined in the principles of religion" before going out as an apprentice. (See minute Ap. 5, 1710).

In many cases the boys went on trial, or a "liking" as it is called in the minutes, before being apprenticed.

#### SECOND SCHOOL PREMISES. (1703).

After the first start the story of the school is not eventful, and we can only point to a few of the changes which have taken place down to the present time. The next event of importance, after the founding of the school, was the removal from the two rooms of Mr. Johnson in Thrift Street to somewhat more suitable premises.

Negotiations were entered into for the purchase of houses in Chappell Street, Greek Street, Frith Street, and Church Street. Finally "Wells House" at the Thrift Street corner of Church Street was purchased from a Mr. Caddus in 1703 for the modest sum of £97 3s. *od.* It was a step in advance for the Trustees to have premises of their own, and the purchase secured a small playground.

#### THE "SINGING MASTER" AND THE "SINGING BOYS."

Attention seems always to have been given to singing in St. Anne's Schools. Mr. Magnus was appointed "Singing Master" in 1714, and we find a succession of "Singing Masters" almost up to the time when the school was placed under Government Inspection. When musical qualifications began to be required in the teachers, the "Singing Master" was no longer necessary. But the Organists and Choir Masters of St. Anne's have for many years devoted a considerable amount of time to the training of a large number of the boys of our School to take part in the musical services of the church.

Thus the continuity of the special "Singing Master" has been preserved, and Mr. Magnus, Mr. Merrow, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Parsons and many others of the old time have been succeeded by Mr. Cummings, Mr. Coward, Mr. Hodge, Sir Joseph Barnby, Mr. Davies, and last but not least, by Mr. E. H. Thorne, the "Singing Master" of whom we are now so justly proud, and who has done so



much to keep up and increase the musical reputation of St. Anne's.

The assistance of the "Singing Boys" of St. Anne's appears to have been sometimes sought, as indeed it is now, by the neighbouring clergy, and on Oct. 6, 1800, we find the note of

A request by the Rev. W. Beasley that 20 of the children be allowed to go every Sunday morning & afternoon to his Chapple in South Audley St to sing. One Anniversary Sermon to be given in return.

The behaviour of "Singing Boys" is often the subject of adverse criticism; but too much is expected from them. The boys of our own day may have their faults, but they would hardly earn for themselves such a record as the following, which appears in the School minutes of 1845:

Singing Boys assailed the Lady Organist with a quantity of detonating balls and used rude & insulting language. Some expelled. Others severely whipp'd.

#### VISIT OF "SINGING BOYS" TO THE QUEEN.



BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY

→ THE QUEEN ←

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND WITH THE

Choir of St. Anne's Church, Soho,

AT

WINDSOR CASTLE,

ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1886.

TO TAKE PART IN A PERFORMANCE OF

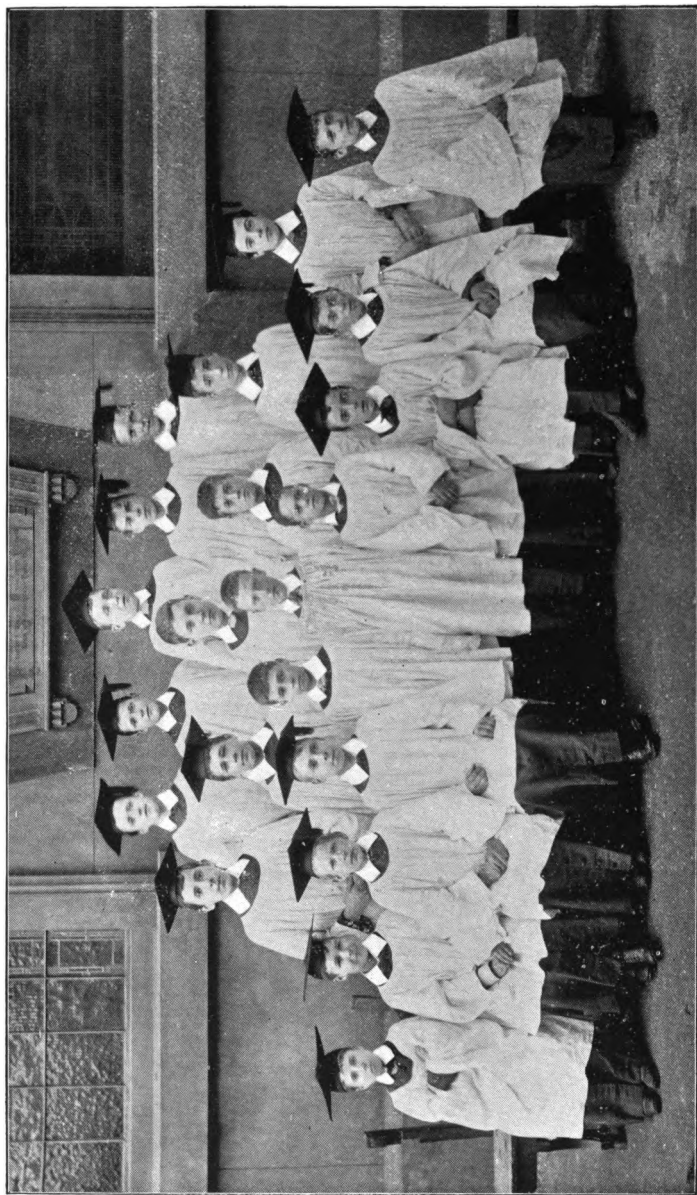
"THE LAST JUDGMENT"

BY

SPOHR.

J. BARNBY,  
*Precentor.*





ST. ANNE'S CHOIRBOYS, 1899

The foregoing is the invitation to sing before the Queen, with which the Choir of St. Anne's was honoured in 1886. Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Barnby, was then Precentor, and Mr. W. Hodge, Organist. Spohr's "Last Judgment" was sung in St. George's Hall, the choir standing on a platform erected in front of the organ. The solo and quartette parts were taken by W. Robins, and Messrs. P. Miller, C. Wade and Devonshire. Out of the sixty who formed the choir thirteen years ago only six now remain.

#### OTHER PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

Twice in recent years has St. Anne's Choir sung at the Sunday School Institute Festival in St. Paul's Cathedral, and their latest appearance outside their Church has been at the Imperial Institute on October 12, 1899, during the Church Congress.

#### CLOSE CONNECTION OF CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.

A Memorandum on July 9, 1718, shows how intimately connected were the Church and School. The school chest was used for the safe custody of subscriptions for the building of the steeple and the documents relating thereto :

1717. Memorandum. At the same time Dr. Pelling (the Rector) put into the Chest a Bag of Guineas to be paid to Mr. Meard as soon as the steeple shall be finished.

Also the articles for the Building the steeple were at the same time put into the Chest by Dr. Pelling.

Money was lent from the School Funds for repairing and beautifying the Church.

1723. Dec: 20<sup>th</sup> Whereas the Parish having an Occasion to Pay the workmen's bills concerned in the Repairs and beautifying of the Church and desiring to borrow £200 of the Charity Children's money for the said use; it was ordered by the trustees above mentioned and y<sup>e</sup>.paid by D<sup>r</sup> Pelling to M<sup>r</sup> Walter the said sum of £200. Lent at Laulful interest to the Parish, &c.

#### FINANCIAL PROGRESS. (1699—1776).

When once the initial difficulty of founding the School had been overcome, the Parishioners and others began to contribute willingly to its maintenance. Amongst the earliest contributors we find the names of Lord Cheney, Mr. Secretary Vernon, Sir Thomas Littleton, Countess of Suffolk, Countess of Scarborough, Countess of falconbridge,

Madame Mohun, Lady Shovel, Dudley North, Countess of Essex, and Countess of Leicester, all of whom appear on the rate books of the parish. (*See Appendix.*)

The School Funds increased so far as to enable the Trustees in 1706 to lend £30 to the School Master and £100 to the "Vestry for the use of Parish." In 1707 £25 was lent to the Lecturer of St. Anne's, the Rev. Doctor Marshall, and £100 to the Overseers. We read of other loans and purchases of lottery tickets until the year 1719, when the School assets are put down as £1,551 7s. 6d.

The following entries carry us on to 1751 :

1723. June 12<sup>th</sup> Schools Stock now amounts to £1200.

1730. May 30<sup>th</sup> Invested £2000, in "real security."

1751. Dec: 4 "Neat income" of the Schools £249 12 o.

1776. Jan: 8<sup>th</sup> Balance sheet (the first recorded) to be printed & circulated in the Parish.

### THIRD SCHOOL PREMISES IN ROSE STREET. (1734).

It was in 1727 that the Managers began to look out for larger premises, encouraged to do so by the success of their School and the increased financial support which they were now receiving. Their first idea was to build a School House in the churchyard. Accordingly on April 25, 1727, it was ordered :

That the Trustees now present do speak to such Trustees as were not at the Board & who're of the Vestry for consent & leave of the Vestry to Build a School House in some such convenient part of the Churchyard, so as not to hinder in any kind the Burial of the Dead.

This idea was not carried out, but in 1731 negotiations commenced for obtaining the lease of the Duchess of Portland's house in Rose Street. These negotiations were successful, and the School removed into these premises on Friday, Oct. 4, 1734.

The lease of the new school buildings was for 60 years, which expired in 1794. In that year the Ven. Archdeacon Eaton, who was then the Rector of St. Anne's, received a letter from the Duke of Portland's agent, inviting the Trustees to purchase the school building. After a year's negotiations the Duke of Portland agreed, on Oct. 16, 1795, to accept the sum of £650, and the purchase was completed at Midsummer, 1796.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL. (1780—1802).

The last 20 years of the eighteenth century, witnessed a considerable increase in the financial prosperity of the schools due largely to the activity and liberality of Arch-deacon Eaton. In 1727 we find that an appeal to the parish drawn up by the Trustees resulted as follows :

*King Square	East Div.	..	..	..	£53	18	9
"	West	..	..	..	22	6	0
Leicester Fields	West Div.	..	..	..	65	13	6
"	East	..	..	..	32	12	6
					£174	10	9
1783.	Receipts for the year	..	..	..	£501	3	11
	Payments	..	..	..	351	12	9
					Balance	..	£149 11 2
1798.	Jan: 26 <sup>th</sup> 1797 to Jan: 25 <sup>th</sup> 1798.						
	Payments	..	..	..	£654	4	7½
	Receipts	..	..	..	614	1	4
					Balance	..	£50 3 3½

1798 "Pay" children were for the first time admitted to the schools.

This led to a considerable increase in the number of the scholars, and in 1802 it became necessary to *limit* the number. The following is the minute relating to this :

Sept. 6<sup>th</sup> 1802. Owing to the increase in the numbers of the children it was considered necessary to limit the number.

The number of boys was limited to 120.

DISTRESS IN THE PARISH. (1796—1815).

The prosperity of the schools at this time is all the more remarkable because it was a season of great poverty and distress, and the Trustees had to make some provision for the bodies as well as for the minds of the children. In 1799 they took steps to provide many of the children with food, and on January 4, 1802, we read that the

Board again took into consideration the high price of provisions & the probability that the parents under the present necessities might be induced to take the children occasionally or wholly from School.

15 Senior Boys & 10 Senior Girls allowed 1/6 p. week for 11 weeks.

---

\* Now Soho Square.

On November 1, 1803, we have the following entry :

Distress continuing, the same arrangement as formerly made to prevent children being taken from school.

On October 3, 1804. The same plan of alleviating the distress was adopted.

#### SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS CENTURY.

The following list of books purchased for the schools in 1820—21 gives us a glimpse at the kind of education which was given at the beginning of this century :

4 doz. of Leslie's " Demonstration of Christianity " and his " Short Method. "		
12 Bibles	12 Testaments	12 Spelling books
12 Psalters	12 " Christian Monitor "	12 Watts' Hymns
12 Fox's Introduction	12 Catechism & Collects	

#### A FEW NOTES OF PROGRESS. (1802—1872).

1802, October 4. A meeting was called to consider the possibility of enlarging the school and improving its ventilation.

1803, April 4. School additions and alterations were ordered at a cost of £340.

1829, November 2. *Regular examination* of children deteamined upon, to be conducted by the Trustees.

1839, August 12. Establishment of *Evening Classes*.

Application for the use of a Room at the School House on one or two evenings of the week in order that the Children of the *Sunday School* be taught writing.

1840. First mention of a visit from Her Majesty's Inspector, Rev. P. C. Cook.

1845. Letter of thanks from the Sunday School Teachers for the use of the School on Sundays, and Tuesday and Friday evenings.

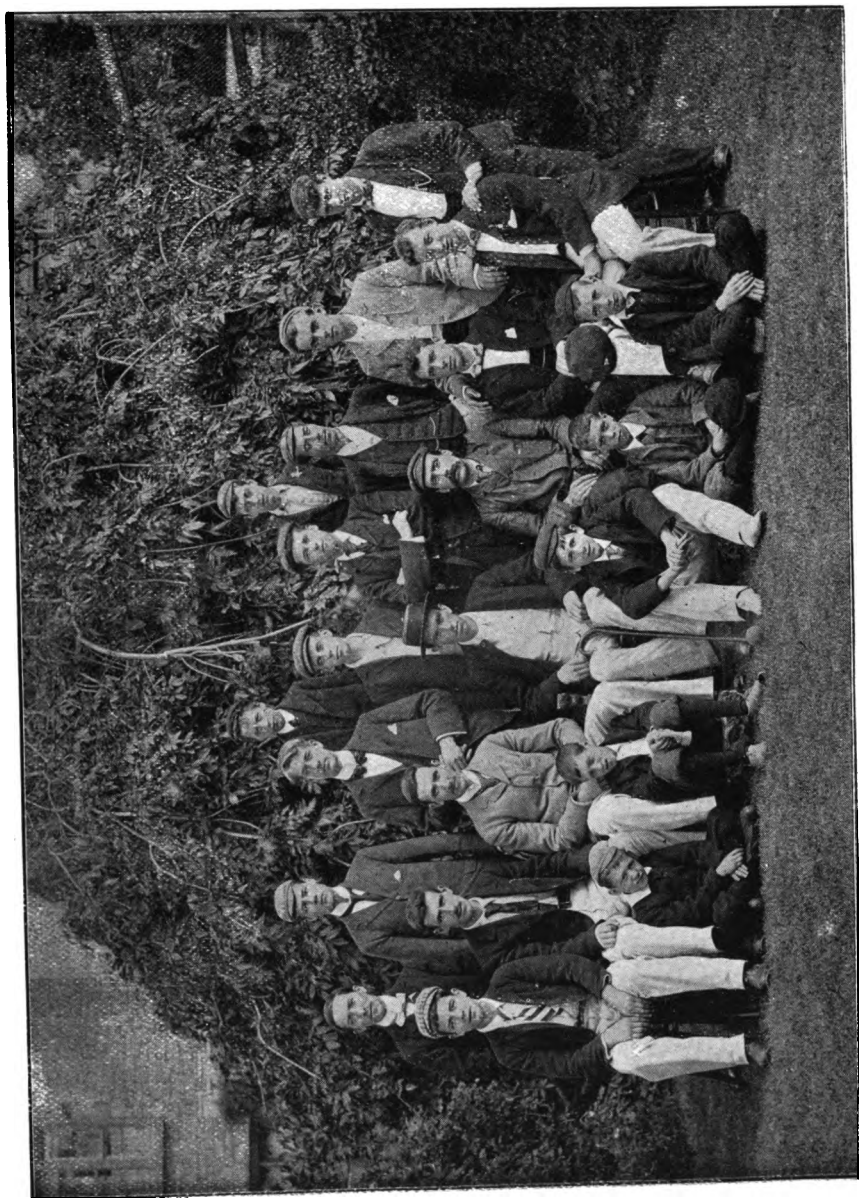
1846. Thought desirable that the children should attend on Sundays, as a Sunday School. Gas laid on.

1847. Application to the Privy Council for a grant for alterations.

1848, May 1. Application for the use of the Girls' Schoolroom for an *Evening School*, similar to that now in the Boys' School.

1848, July 3. Boys' School placed under Government Inspection, and Pupil Teacher System introduced. Three

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OLD BOYS AT WESTON



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pupil teachers accepted by the Committee of Council on Education. Pupil Teachers to wear a rifle green cloth for their suits.

1851. First Government grant received. Amount £16 13s. 4d.

1858. Children under instruction :

Boys	134.	Previous year	102.
Girls	70.	"	" 52.
Infants	172.	"	" 150.

1863. The New Code (Mr. Robert Lowe's) having been introduced the previous year, the Committee considered its effect upon the financial position of the schools, and estimated that the annual loss would be £50. It was resolved to canvass the parish for new subscriptions.

1864. The proposal to provide new school premises was brought forward for the first time.

1868. Number of children on the books 450, average 351. This is mentioned as larger than in any previous year.

1870. November. Two sites offered for new schools.  
1. Two houses at corner of Dean Street, together with other houses adjoining in Little Dean Street, (now occupied by Messrs. Novello). 2. Caldwell Assembly Rooms, Dean Street. The latter was considered the more eligible, and Messrs. Allen were to enter into negotiations with Messrs. Glossop's attorneys.

1872. April. The Charity Dress abolished.

NEW SCHOOL PREMISES IN DEAN STREET. (1872.)

On February 21, a letter was received from Messrs. Allen and Sons, stating that the purchase of the new school premises had been completed.

On October 14, in the same year, the new schools were occupied. The present school premises are the fourth home of St. Anne's Schools. In obedience to the requirement of the Committee of Council, the premises were vested by a conveyance "in the Rector and Churchwardens for the time being."

# LIST OF SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS. (1872.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Privy Council .. ..	797	9	4	Mr. Purkess .. ..	1	0	0
Woods and Forests ..	500	0	0	Mr. Tompkins .. ..	2	0	0
Bishop of London's Fund	1166	13	4	Mr. Almgill .. ..	1	1	0
National Society .. ..	330	0	0	Messrs. Dulan & Co. ..	5	0	0
Mr. Henry Glossop .. ..	200	0	0	Messrs. Hughes & Mitchell	1	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Glossop .. ..	100	0	0	Mrs. Crosse .. ..	10	10	0
Rev. G. Glossop .. ..	20	0	0	Mr. E. Meredith Crosse	21	0	0
Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	100	0	0	Mr. E. M. Crosse .. ..	5	0	0
Mr. Blackwell .. ..	100	0	0	Mr. Bonsor .. ..	2	2	0
Mr. J. F. Blackwell .. ..	100	0	0	Mr. Lock .. ..	1	0	0
Mr. Ed. Thornton .. ..	20	0	0	Mr. Cheswright .. ..	5	5	0
Mr. Heath .. ..	5	0	0	Mr. Eli Barlow .. ..	1	1	0
Mr. Müller .. ..	1	0	0	Messrs. Sampson .. ..	2	2	0
Mr. Badolet .. ..	1	0	0	Mr. Cribb .. ..	10	0	0
Miss Carpue .. ..	10	0	0	W. H. Smith, M.P. ..	20	0	0
Mr. Pratt .. ..	2	2	0	Mr. Green (Newpt. Market)	1	1	0
Messrs. Kirkman & Son	25	0	0	Mr. Green, junior .. ..	1	1	0
Messrs. Allen & Son .. ..	21	0	0	Mr. W. Blackwell .. ..	2	2	0
Mr. Charles .. ..	2	2	0	Mr. Whitehouse .. ..	0	10	0
Messrs. Gundry .. ..	5	5	0	Misses Walker .. ..	0	10	0
Mr. Addis .. ..	2	2	0	Dr. Rogers .. ..	1	1	0
Messrs. Child & Co. .. ..	21	0	0	Mr. Welchman .. ..	5	5	0
Mr. Pettitt .. ..	3	3	0	Messrs. Sewell & Bacon	20	0	0
Mr. Ruffell .. ..	5	5	0	Mr. Howlett .. ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Roberts .. ..	10	10	0				

The following Balance Sheet of the New School Building Fund will be interesting :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Sale of Stock— (£6980 16s. 9d.) ..	6423	15	4	By Purchase of Freehold with expenses of Conveyance, &c.	6120	16	6
Subscriptions, per J. F. Blackwell, Esq., and Canon Wade .. ..	1174	4	6	„ Reconstruction of Building .. ..	2248	17	0
Grant from Bp. of Lon- don's Fund .. ..	1000	0	0	„ Furniture & Fittings	560	12	1
Woods and Forests	500	0	0	„ Books & Apparatus ..	101	14	5
Natl. Soc. .. ..	330	0	0	„ Insurance to Lady Day, 1873 .. ..	7	5	9
Com. of Council .. ..	797	9	4	„ Printing & Sundries	5	19	7
				„ Grant to Ordinary Acct.	295	13	1
				„ Balance at Bank (of which £700 was invested in Consols during the next yr.)	884	10	9
	£10,225	9	2		£10,225	9	2

## NOTES OF PROGRESS. (1872—1855).

After the opening of the new schools in 1872, the history of the school is one of progress.

## ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

were from time to time made to keep pace with the continually advancing requirements of our present Educational System.

The following are among the most important :

1873. New partitions were erected in the Infants' and Girls' School, and ventilators placed in the Boys' School.

1877. Owing to the crowded state of the schools, whose numbers had run up to 1005, the Committee determined to enlarge the building by erecting class rooms on an adjoining site, the property of the Trustees, the lease of which had just fallen in. This gave accommodation for about two hundred additional children, and improved the light and ventilation. H. M. I. Mr. Matthew Arnold, spoke with strong approval of the improvement effected. The cost of the addition was £850, which was met by the sale of the the remaining funded property, £650, and subscriptions to the amount of £210, the principal contributors being :

Commissions of Woods				Sir John Help	..	..	£20	0	0
and Forests ..	£40	0	0	Mr. J. Child	..	..	10	0	0
Marquis of Salisbury ..	50	0	0	Mr. Coope	..	..	10	0	0
Messrs. Crosse and Black-				Lord Cadogan	..	..	5	0	0
well ..	31	10	0	Lord Folkestone	..	..	5	0	0
Messrs. Combe, Delafield,									
and Co. ..	25	0	0						

A new partition was at the same time made in the Boys' School.

1880. A new school bell was erected at a cost of £17 15s. *od.*

1885. The government grants and school pence reached the highest amount they have ever reached, the former being £670, the latter £590.

EFFECT OF SHAFTESBURY AVENUE AND CHARING  
CROSS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The period from 1886 to 1889 was a trying one for the schools owing to the removal of houses in carrying out the

Charing Cross Road and Shaftesbury Avenue improvement. The population of the parish was thus greatly reduced, and the number attending the schools decreased.

1887. At the urgent representation of H. M. Inspector largely increased cap and cloak room accommodation were provided for all three departments of the school at a cost of £100. At the same time the partition between the two class rooms at the end of the Boys' School was removed, making one large class room. The following were the chief contributors to the improvement :

Messrs. Allen and Son ..	£5	0	0	Mr. T. F. Blackwell ..	20	0	0
Mr. Henry Heath ..	5	0	0	Mrs. Glossop ..	2	0	0
Messrs. Tulk ..	25	0	0	Mr. S. J. Blackwell ..	5	0	0

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

1888. It was a new thing in the history of the school when in 1888, Mr. T. F. Blackwell, offered a scholarship of £10 at the London City Guilds' Examination, and the following is a copy of the regulations with regard to it :

#### MR. T. F. BLACKWELL'S SCHOLARSHIP

TO

#### FINSBURY TECHNICAL COLLEGE

MR. T. F. BLACKWELL offers a Scholarship of the Annual value of £10, tenable at the Finsbury Technical College for two years, subject to the following conditions :

I. Candidates must have attended the St. Anne's Schools, Soho, two years, and have passed the Sixth Standard.

II. The Scholarship shall be awarded on the results of an Examination held under the direction of the Authorities of Finsbury College.

III. Candidates must be over 14 years of age on the last day of the month on which the examination is held (generally October).

IV. The Scholarship shall, in the first instance, be awarded for the period of one year only : but the Scholar shall be eligible for re-election by the Managers for the further period of one year if the latter are satisfied that the Scholar has during the past year applied himself to his studies, and otherwise conducted himself in a satisfactory manner.

NOTE.—The following are some of the industries or trades for which Students are prepared at the Finsbury College :

1. Electrical Engineering, Telegraphy, Electric Lighting, and Electric Instrument Making.
2. The Building Trades, Carpentry, Plumbing, Bricklaying, Masonry, &c.
3. Cabinet Making, and other Art Industries, Silversmith's and Goldsmith's Work, Engraving, &c., Glass Painting, Wood Carving, &c.
4. Mechanical Engineering.

The Admission Examination includes Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, and the Candidate must give evidence of a fair knowledge of English.



MR. T. F. BLACKWELL, J.P.

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Mr. Harry Norton was the winner of this Scholarship in 1888.

In 1896 the Boys' School earned another distinction by the success of Oscar George Will, who gained the *first* London County Council Junior Scholarship, entitling him to tuition for two years, free of charge, in a Secondary School, and to receive £20. There were a 1106 competitors, and Will came out first as the result of the examination. He is now working most successfully at the Westminster Union Schools, and recently obtained honours in the Cambridge Local Examinations.

In May, 1898, Thomas Howell won a similar success and is now doing well at Tenison's School.

It would be a great stimulus both to Teachers and Boys if a few of our wealthy parishioners would establish scholarships for the Junior Boys of the school. It is not often that boys remain with us after they have reached the age of fourteen.

#### SPECIAL APPEAL.

1889—1890. The Committee made a Special Appeal for increased subscriptions. The causes mentioned as necessitating this appeal are as follows :

- (a) The greater cost of elementary education in recent years.
- (b) The withdrawal of subscriptions owing to the School Board Rate.
- (c) The diminution of the attendance owing to the removal of houses.  
(This, however, did not affect the Schools to the extent which was anticipated).

Special contributions were received at this time from

The Marquis of Salisbury	£10	0	0	Sir R. F. Sutton	..	..	£10	0	0
B. W. Lubbock, Esq.	..	5	0	0					

Nevertheless the balance due to the Treasurer had increased by the end of the year 1890 to £350.

#### NOTES OF PROGRESS. (1890—1899).

1891. *Extinction of the School Debt.* With the assistance of the new Rector, the Committee began to make a vigorous effort to clear off the debt of £350, which had been accumulating during the last few years. In their report for the year 1893 they report the final extinction of this debt.



1892. A *School Penny Bank* was established in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank, and from that time to the present it has proved a reliable aid to the encouragement of thrift among the children. It is conducted by the Teachers, and the Rector is the Treasurer.

*The Assisted Education Act* which had come into operation on September 1, 1891, brought about an increase of fifty in the number of children attending the school, and improved the financial condition of the school by £128 19s. during the first year.

1893—94. *Improvements and alterations* were carried out in 1893—94 at a cost of £714. A pleasing feature in the raising of this sum of money was the generous help of many of the old scholars.

*An Old Scholars' Soirée* was held in the school-rooms on Thursday, April 26, 1894, which was attended by old scholars of all ages, and proved to be a very happy gathering. It proved also to be a very useful one, for between fifty and sixty of those present undertook to give and collect money for the old school.

1898. *The Voluntary Schools Act*, 1897, abolished the rating of our schools, thereby relieving us of a considerable burden. The contributions of our subscribers are now wholly devoted to the object for which they are given.

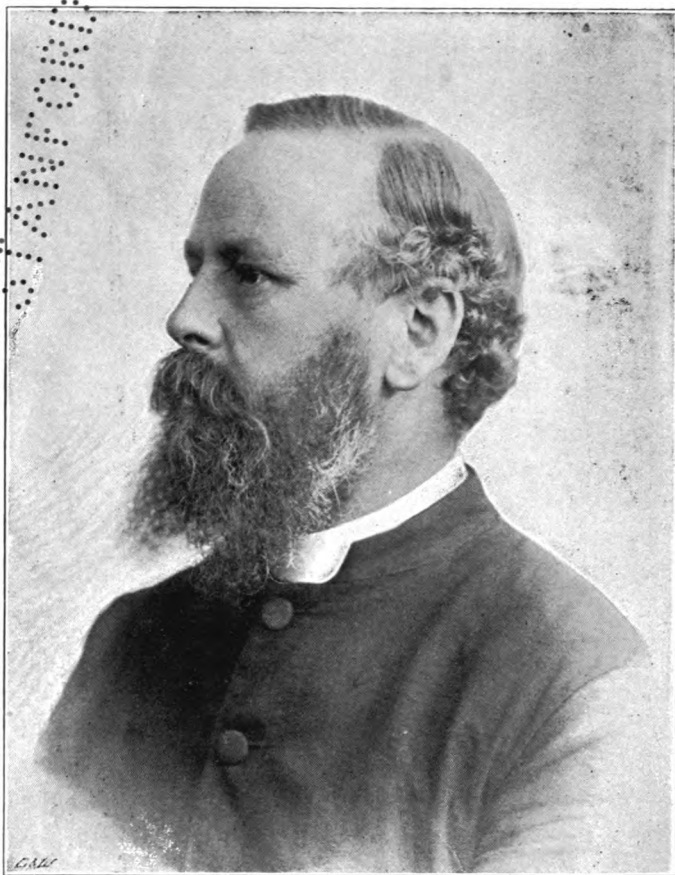
*The Aid Grant* which amounted to £180 was expended with good effect in making additions to the teaching strength and apparatus of the schools.

*Regularity of Attendance* has strikingly improved in the Upper Schools since guineas or special silver medals were given to those scholars who have been "Never absent, never late" throughout the year.

*Swimming Classes* for Boys and Girls, the former under the charge of Mr. Holt, and the latter conducted by Miss Riant, have been very popular, but the high fees charged by the Commissioners of St. James' Baths make it impossible for the majority of our children to use them.

1899. We cannot do better than quote the last Report of our Committee in order to bring our Chronicle up to date.





REV. J. H. CARDWELL, M.A.  
Rector of St. Anne's

The last balance sheet, subscription list, and prize list will be found in the appendix :

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDING

APRIL 30, 1899.

THE Committee are glad to be able to report an increase in the numbers of children on the books, from 680 last year they have risen to 706. The average attendance is well maintained. Twenty-nine children in the Upper Schools have been "Never Absent; Never Late" during the whole year. This number is exactly the same as last year; but whereas last year 12 girls and 17 boys gained the silver medal for perfect attendance, this year the numbers are exactly reversed.

The number of Jewish children in attendance, chiefly in the Infants' School, is still large, and it is a somewhat strange thing that a Christian School should be educating some sixty Jews, very few of whom are withdrawn from Religious Instruction.

The Government Inspector's Report is too long to be quoted in full. We are glad, however, to record his opinion that "In general, the (Girls') School is making steady advance." With regard to the Infants' School, he says: "The great improvements carried out by the Managers in the furniture of the class-rooms have been of the greatest advantage to the school. . . . There is much that is pleasing in the management of this school, and in the zeal and kindness of the teachers."

Four Pupil-teachers have obtained Prizes at the Marylebone Centre: Miss Lily Rogers, for Religious Knowledge; Miss Lily Miller, for General Knowledge; Miss Florence Greenfield, for Needlework; Mr. A. E. Johnson, for Drawing.

Signed for the Committee,

J. H. CARDWELL,

*Treasurer.*

#### THE SCHOOLS AS A SOCIAL CENTRE.

It is a special feature of the Voluntary Schools of London that of late years, they have become more and more a social centre for the parish, and the meeting place for a multitude of Parochial Institutions. St. Anne's Schools are no exception in this respect. At the present time about a dozen Thrift, Temperance, and Friendly Societies meet there every week. And our bright and spacious Girls' School with its pictures and its grand piano, (the gift of Mr. Blackwell in 1891), is a sort of parish Drawing Room during the Autumn and Winter months. (*See Appendix*).

#### BI-CENTENARY OF THE SCHOOLS.

As we send our little book to the printer, we are in the midst of making our arrangements for the Bi-centenary of our schools. On Thursday, November 9, we hope to welcome a large gathering of Old Scholars to a Soirée in the

schools. Sunday, November 12, will be our "Schools" Sunday, and a special character will be given to our services. In the afternoon there will be a Children's Service. On Tuesday and Thursday, the 14th and the 16th of November there will be entertainments for the Boys, Girls, and Infants.

To complete our story of the Boys' School we will now add a list of the Head Masters with a few notes about each of them.

#### HEAD MASTERS OF ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS. (1699—1899.)

##### 1. MR. WALSH. December 8, 1699. (£30 and Rooms.)

"Lately Reader to ye Parish Church of Wandsworth, and Usher to a school there."

He died after less than three months' service. It was evidently a time of much sickness. In the school minutes thanks are tendered by the Committee to "Mr. Gibbins and Mr. Baitman, doctors of phisick, for their prescriptions and care in visiting Mr. Walsh and ye sick children." Mr. Webb the Treasurer died about the same time.

##### 2. MR. ABHM. MACBETH. April 17, 1700. (£30 and Rooms.)

Mr. Macbeth was an apothecary. He gave notice to leave after filling the appointment about a year, and the "Trustees determined to try and get a Divine to succeed him, and to read prayers at Church."

These were days when the attendance at Daily Prayers was larger than now, indeed there was Daily Service four times a day at St. Anne's. The Trustees did not find it possible to engage the services of a "Divine" as they hoped.

##### 3. MR. GRAY. June 20, 1701. (£30 and Rooms).

The conditions imposed upon Mr. Gray at the time of his appointment are curious:—"Further to give bond not to alter his condition by marriage, nor to leave the school under three months warning: nor to set up any school in this parish."

4. MR. RANDOLPH FORD. March 11, 1702. (£30 and Rooms).

The Memorandum in the school "Minutes" in reference to Mr. Ford's election, is interesting because it mentions the name of Doctor Bray, one of the founders of the Christian Knowledge Society, and one of the pioneers in giving Elementary Education to the people. The mode of election is also curious. "Memorandum—That Mr. Ford and Mr. Christie last Wednesday appearing as candidates for this school, and both being well qualified and procuring good testimonials of their life and conversation, the first by the Bishop of Worcester and Doctor Bray, 'twas concluded by the Trustees, by reason they seemed to have an equality of views, that they should take their choice by lot which fell by ye same lot on Mr. Ford, who was declared master accordingly."

Judging by the improvement in the writing and spelling of the School Minutes this master was more competent than the last.

5. MR. REED. March 16, 1712. (£30 and Rooms).

This master was strongly recommended by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, who at this time were very active in the establishment and promotion of Charity Schools.

He appears to have been a severe master, for he was called to account by the Trustees for "Immoderate correction."

6. MR. JAMES SHANKS. Oct. 15, 1716. (£32 and Rooms.)

Died in July, 1736, after a service of nearly twenty years. It would seem that the hard work in connection with moving into the new schools in Rose Street in 1734, had something to do with his illness and death.

7. MR. HENRY HARRIS. August 2, 1736. (£36, Rooms and Perquisites).

An additional £4 a year was given to Mr. Harris "to teach the girls to write." This marks a forward step in the

D

education of the girls, whose attention hitherto had been mainly given to sewing, washing and reading. Mr. Harris died October 24, 1762, after a reign of twenty-six years.

8. MR. MORGAN SANGER. Nov. 8, 1762. (£34 and Rooms).

Mr. Sanger was appointed at the age of forty-eight, and retained his appointment for nine years. He was the first master to retire with a pension, and received £14 per annum for four years.

9. MR. THOMAS BLAKE. Feb. 25, 1771. (£26 and Rooms.)

The Trustees took the somewhat extraordinary course of paying part of the pension of the late master by deducting £6 per annum from Mr. Blake's salary. In 1788 it was resolved that "in consideration of the increased price of sope, chips, etc., to pay Mr. Blake two guineas extra." In spite of poor pay, Mr. Blake stuck to his post for nineteen years, and resigned in 1790. When he left, the Trustees presented him with twenty guineas in acknowledgment of his services.

10. THOMAS HAYNES THOMPSON. May 17, 1790. (£36 and Rooms.)

Mr. Thompson's election was made by ballot. Thirty-four Trustees were present. Committees appear to have enjoyed making an appointment a hundred years ago as much as they do now.

The advertisement when Mr. Thompson was appointed was as follows :

May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1790. St. Anne's School, etc. Wanted, a Master for the Charity School; he must be a Protestant of the Established Church, under the age of forty years. Such persons as are desirous of being Candidates must appear, with proper testimonials of their abilities and characters, before the Trustees, at the School House, on Tuesday, the 18<sup>th</sup> inst., 11 o'clock.

Dismissed 1792 for inefficiency and for "obliging the children to purchase of him useless books, pictures, etc., and thus making an improper advantage of the schools."

## 11. MR. J. R. THOMAS. July 2, 1792. (£34 and Rooms).

In addition to Mr. Thomas's salary he had "other advantages" but it does not appear what these "advantages" were. He died after holding his appointment for six years.

## 12. MR. JOHN STURLA. June 26, 1798. (About £65 and Rooms).

During the mastership of Mr. J. Sturla "pay" children were admitted, an arrangement which nearly doubled the master's income. He resigned March 8, 1800.

## 13. MR. WILLIAM STURLA. April 2, 1800. (About £90 and Rooms).

During Mr. Sturla's mastership the income of the school seems to have greatly improved, and compared with his predecessors he was well off. He was very popular with the Trustees, for when the doctor ordered him horse exercise, they provided him with a horse, and built for him a rough sort of stable in the school yard in the year 1802. Even the School Board for London have not yet reached the point of providing their head teachers with horses and stables. The following is the minute on this matter :

It was reported at this Board, that the Health of Mr. Sturla, the Master, is much impaired by the confinement of his Duty, and that he was advised to ride, as the most likely means of effecting his recovery. It is therefore resolved that the Treasurer and Visitors shall be requested to concert with Mr. Sturla the best means of accomodating a Horse for his use, and that either a Stall shall be rented in some Stable for this purpose at the expense of the Charity, or a small place fitted up in the Yard of the Charity School, as seems most adviseable and proper.

June 7, 1802. Mr. Sturla, for Materials for building the Stable for the accommodation of his horse, etc., £3 18s. 8½d.

The first *assistant* master, Mr. Marshall was appointed in Mr. Sturla's time.

Mrs. Sturla was appointed School-mistress in 1801 and we find that by 1819 the joint emoluments of Mr. and Mrs. Sturla were £335 13s. 4d. This was found to be more than the income of the school could meet, and a proposed



reduction brought about the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Sturla.

14. MR. ROBERT SMART. July 14, 1819.

Retained the position of Head Master till July, 1847, when in consequence of certain allegations against him, which he admitted, he was called upon to resign. In 1846 John Graves, assistant master, became one of the first Presidents of the National Union of Elementary Education.

15. MR. MURPHY. July, 1847.

16. MR. JOSEPH HALL. March, 1849.

H. M. Inspector recommended Mr. Hall to take a Country School.

17. MR. MORRIS. February, 1855.

Retained the Mastership only about ten months, and was dismissed on account of inefficiency.

18. MR. RICHARD POSTON. December 25, 1855.

Canon Wade made application to the Principal of St. John's Training College, Battersea, who recommended Mr. Richard Poston, then leaving after two years' training. He was previously Pupil Teacher at St. Mary's Schools, Bryanston Square, where he gained a First Class Queen's Scholarship. He commenced duties January, 1856, after the Christmas holidays.

#### LIST OF ASSISTANTS AND PUPIL TEACHERS DURING RECENT YEARS.

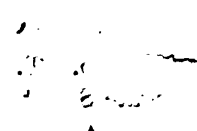
1846. MR. GRAVES, assistant, Sept: '46 to April '47. After President of National Union of Elementary Teachers. Now master of Lamport Endowed Schools, Northampton.

1848. HINDES and WEBBE. The first pupil teachers employed in the schools.



BOYS' SCHOOL TEACHERS

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1856. T. FRENCH and R. STONE (deceased) were apprenticed. The former is now master of Christ Church Schools, Marylebone.

1858. C. JONES, pupil teacher.

1860. E. HAYWOOD.

1861. MR. CORNISH, assistant.

1861. JOSHUA RUDGE and J. NEALE, pupil teachers. The former is now head-master of St. Thomas' Schools, St. Helen's, Lancashire.

1867. S. H. Smith.

1867. J. MURRAY.

1868. S. J. RAYNER, became assistant master. He still retains his position.

1871—78. G. JELPKB, pupil teacher and assistant.

1871—78. A. FREEMAN, pupil teacher.

1872—82. G. A. BURTON, pupil teacher and assistant. Now assistant at Blundell Street Board School, Islington, N.

1873. F. HARMAN, pupil teacher.

1873. H. WATSON, pupil teacher.

1874. MR. MARCH, assistant. Afterwards head-master of Biggleswade National School.

1875. T. REID, pupil teacher and now assistant in school.

1876—82. H. MACDONALD, now assistant in Board School, Hackney.

1876—78. H. WESTON, now assistant in Board School, Lauriston Road, Hackney.

1877— F. HITCHAM, pupil teacher, now at Clearing House, E. n Square.

1878. V. CAPPS, pupil teacher.

J. FRANCIS, assistant. Wool Exchange, Aldersgate street, E.C.

1883. A. EAYRES, pupil teacher.

1882—89. E. COOPER, assistant Master at Lympe National School, near Hythe.

1884—88. J. SKYRME, pupil teacher and assistant. Gained Lady Neville's Scholarship, value £20, for his position in the Scripture List of Diocesan Board of Education. Now master of Otterhampton Board School, Bridgwater, Somerset.

1882—84. MR. TOVEY, assistant. Now assistant in Ashburnham Board School, Chelsea.

1885—92. E. HENSHAW, assistant.

1889—90. H. BURGESS. Entered King's College as Queen's Scholar.

1890—92. E. MACINTOSH.

1891—95. VICTOR ALLEMANDY. A scholar and pupil teacher. Entered St. Mark's College as Queen's Scholar.

1895—97. E. FISHER.

1895—99. E. J. REILY, pupil teacher and assistant. Now assistant at Christ Church Schools, Clapham.

1896. A. E. JOHNSON, pupil teacher, now at school.

1898. E. SPARSHOTT, appointed assistant, now at school.

# THE GIRLS' SCHOOL



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GIRLS NEVER ABSENT, NEVER LATE

# THE GIRLS' SCHOOL

*Founded November, 1703.*

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Upon the same date (November 10, 1703) on which premises were purchased for the Boys' School, a subscription list was opened to enable the Trustees to establish a school for girls. This appeal was so successful that on February 4, 1704, we find the following entry :

Ord: that we begin our intended charity for girls with the number of 30.

They also resolved that

At the Hospitall (the Foundling Hospital no doubt) & other places where girls are taught, to enquire after what manner they are clothed, and also the charge of the same.

As no school premises are mentioned for the Girls, we presume that they shared "Wells House," with the boys.

A large pew in Church was provided for them at the back of the Churchwardens' pew, which occupied pretty nearly the same position as it does at present, and on April 18, 1704, we come upon a curious "minute" which shows that a board at the back of the Churchwardens' pew made it impossible for the Girls either to see or to be seen, and that up to this time the Mistress had not even had the comfort of a seat.

Ord: M<sup>r</sup> Smyth & M<sup>r</sup> Patrick or any two Trustees be desired to apply themselves to y<sup>e</sup> Vestry on Thursday next to have y<sup>e</sup> back of y<sup>e</sup> Churchwardens' seat taken away in order y<sup>e</sup> girls may be seen by y<sup>e</sup> congregation and also that a seat may be prepared for y<sup>e</sup> Mistress in y<sup>e</sup> Girls' Pew.

A study of the Vestry minutes of the same date, reveals the fact that the Churchwardens had not shown themselves at all gracious about this concession, probably not wishing to be robbed of their protection from draughts, and the "Gentlemen of the Vestry" had to be appealed to, to bring them to a better mind.

We find on consulting the minutes of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, that the progress in collecting funds for the founding of St. Anne's Girls' School is reported to the Committee of that society. The Committee of the C. K. S. and the Trustees of the School met in consultation about what was being done :

May 17<sup>th</sup> 1704. Ord: that M<sup>r</sup> Smyth & M<sup>r</sup> Patrick be desired to meet the Gent. of the Society this evening at 5 o'clock for Propagation of X<sup>m</sup> Knowledge in Foreign Parts in relation to some considerations they have there to offer in relation to the Charity Schools.

Strange to say we also get information about the collection of funds for the school from the society's minutes which we do not get from our own.

Thursday 27 April 1704. M<sup>r</sup> Gardiner reported likewise that a Charity School is now Open'd at St Anne's Westm<sup>t</sup> for 30 Girls: that there's now subscribed £43 : 9 : 0 per ann: and that £48 was collected the last Sunday at the Church Doors: and that there has been given to it besides 22 pounds.

#### THE FIRST MISTRESS.

Mrs. Moor was the first mistress, and she was a very capable one. She was appointed on March 15, 1704, at a salary of £20 a year with furnished lodgings. She was mistress for twenty-two years, and resigned "through age and infirmity" in March, 1726. During the same period there were no fewer than six masters. The reason for this may have been that the master's work was more trying, and more monotonous than that of the mistress. As we shall see, the mistress had to give industrial training of various kinds, in addition to her other school work and this would give some variety to her occupation, and an opportunity for bodily exercise which it would be impossible for the master to get.

The position of St. Anne's School mistress two hundred years ago, was more like that of a working matron in an Industrial Home than of a head mistress of the present time.

We find the following "Memorandum" of Mrs. Moor leaving the school :

#### MEMORANDUM.

1726, March 7<sup>th</sup>. It being y<sup>e</sup> unanimous opinion of the Board that M<sup>rs</sup> Moor y<sup>e</sup> present Mistress of the Girls' School is thro' age & Infirmity become

utterly unable to discharge that Care & Trust in the manner it ought to be done, And y<sup>e</sup> Trustees of the Board thinking themselves obliged in Duty and a just discharge of their own Trust to see that more effectual care be taken of y<sup>e</sup> said girls than y<sup>e</sup> said M<sup>rs</sup> More is capable of doing. Ordered therefore that she have notice to leave y<sup>e</sup> lodgings belonging to y<sup>e</sup> said School by Lady Day next ensuing.

Mrs. Moor lived for three years after resigning her work and the Trustees paid her funeral expenses.

#### SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

The amount of teaching which was given to Girls two hundred years ago so far as *books* were concerned, was even less than that given to Boys. At first they were only taught to read, and it was not until the school had been in existence ten years, that any of them were taught to write. We then come across the following minute :

1714, July 5<sup>th</sup>. Coppy's, Ink, & Pens to be bought for y<sup>e</sup> girls and for y<sup>e</sup> future M<sup>rs</sup> teach them to write.

Three years later ten of the Girls were, as a special privilege, taught to write by the master :

1717, Feb: 14<sup>th</sup>. Ord: y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Master teach ten girls to write for w<sup>ch</sup> service he be paid twenty shillings a quarter.

And it would appear that so late as the year 1767, it was not considered a part of the duty of the mistress to teach them writing and accounts :

O&A. 19<sup>th</sup> 1767. Master & best qualified boy to go into the Girls' School and instruct them in writing & accounts.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The girls learnt knitting, sewing, and mending. In some cases they learnt to spin their clothes. In addition to making nearly all their own clothing, they made shirts and knitted stockings for the Boys, and the proceeds of their needlework was part of the maintenance fund of the school. Laundry work was also part of the school business. It was ordered

1704, Sept. 25<sup>th</sup>. That M<sup>r</sup> Smyth & M<sup>r</sup> Patrick be desired to buy one Box Smoothing Iron and Three Heaters, with two plain flat smoothing Irons, one Board to iron upon, one large Water Tubb with one small Table all for y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> Girls.

It was also one duty of the Girls to wash the school-rooms, and a rather amusing scene is brought before our minds by the following order :

1704. Aug: 30<sup>th</sup>. Ord: that y<sup>e</sup> Girls (for y<sup>e</sup> future) do wash y<sup>e</sup> Boys' School and that y<sup>e</sup> boys do fetch y<sup>e</sup> water.

We can fancy that unless the Master and Mistress were present, there would be more play than work, and what with the upsetting of pails and other accidents, the cleaning would make little progress. It is not surprising that the assistance of the Boys was not long required, though the Girls continued for many years to scrub the schools.

Our present Head Mistress has remarked that the Girls must have been much less expensive scholars than the Boys, for by their needlework and spinning, which was sold, and by their washing and cleaning, which saved outlay, they must have almost paid their own expenses.

As late as 1830 we find the following entry :

Mar. 1<sup>st</sup> 1830. "Work Book" to be kept containing a description of the articles made or mended, names and addresses of those sending them, prices charged and total amount received for the work.

#### SAMPLER WORK.

The Industrial training of the Girls was not however confined to the rougher kinds of work. They spent many of their school hours at what may be described as a fine art. This was called Sampler work. We get notices of this artistic work from time to time in the school minutes, *e.g.*

1706, Oct: 30<sup>th</sup>. Box for keeping Girls' Samplers to be bought.

In the Cash Book for 1706 we find the entry :

June 4<sup>th</sup>. Three Yards of Canvas for Samplers, 3s.

This sampler making was done in silk and wool upon canvas or other material, and the girls were taught to make letters and figures, which they could apply to the marking of clothes. Often a map was copied in the same way, when sufficient skill had been acquired.

Besides giving the Girl an opportunity of exercising her artistic skill, this work, in the case of a map at least, would help to impress names and places upon her mind.

Through the kindness of the Proprietors of the "Quiver" we are able to give an illustration of this kind of sampler work. Even down to the times of our grandmothers this "sampler" work was regarded as quite an important part of a woman's education.





We are hoping that some specimens of this work may be presented to us, in order that we may frame them and hang them up in our Girls' School-room at our Bi-centenary, as a memento of Girls' education in the old times.

#### THE DRESS.

The first description of the Girls' dress is to be found in an entry dated February 4, 1704.

It consisted of "Ash-coloured mantles and petticoats, gowns, aprons, and gloves, stockings, bands and coifs." Shoe buckles were also added after a time, as in the case of the Boys, and new buckles often formed part of their adornment at the Anniversary Services. "White linnen aprons were worn on Sundays and Holy days." We presume that it was in consequence of the bad state of the roads in Soho that "pattins" became part of the Girls' equipment.

Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1715. Ord: Pattins to be provided for the Girls as usual.

These pattins were not expensive luxuries as they only cost the managers 1s. per pair. The gloves must have been very warm, for they were made of "sheepskin." The Girls' uniform remained for many years much the same as our artist has drawn it, but the colour and the material were changed from time to time. The Trustees evidently took a great interest in the dress of the Girls, and spent much of their time discussing it, and about half of their maintenance fund in paying for it.

For many years the dress was valued, because the parents were very poor, but a time came when the education was preferred without the uniform, which was looked upon as a badge of poverty, and in 1812 the Managers found themselves obliged to make the following rule:

Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> 1812. That in future no children should be admitted into these schools whose parents would not suffer them to wear the uniform of the Charity.

The Trustees appear to have had two chief purposes in view in providing a special dress, one was to advertise the school, and the other was to enable the parishioners to keep an eye upon the behaviour of the children out of school. A well known uniform would also make the pawning of the



clothes more difficult. Even with a uniform, the Managers sometimes had to redeem some of the clothes from pawn.

This dress was continued for some of the children at least, until the school was removed to the present buildings in 1872.

#### ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE. (1704—1710).

We can probably form the best idea of the education given to the Girls of St. Anne's Schools by copying a few items from the Cash Books from 1704 to 1710.

March 21 <sup>st</sup> 1704.	For 28 Ells of Irish Linnen for 2 pairs of Sheets for y <sup>e</sup> M <sup>rs</sup> and 2 yards ditto for pillow-bears ..	£2	1	8
April 14	For a Mapp .. .. .	0	0	11
	„ Dozen thimbles & a piece of tape .. .. .	0	2	0
	„ Three pairs of Sheepskin gloves for Girls ..	0	1	
	„ 21 pairs of buckles at 2 <sup>d</sup> pair .. .. .	0	3	6
	„ Iron hoopt tub for water .. .. .	0	1	6
	„ 3 washing tubs at 8 <sup>d</sup> one 2 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> & 14 others..	0	6	8
„ 30	„ Gownss & petty Coats .. .. .	14	0	0
	„ Pair of Sisers to cut the gowns .. .. .	0	0	6
„ 29	Piece of Grey Yorkshire Kersey at 1 <sup>s</sup> 5 <sup>d</sup> p. yard for the use of the Girls .. .. .	2	2	6
„ 30	M <sup>rs</sup> Moor her Quarteridge .. .. .	5	0	0
	„ of Cruel of Sevl. Colours, &c. &c. ..	0	2	8
July 13 <sup>th</sup> 1705.	Bread Ale & Cheese for the Girls when they went to St Sepulchre's Church .. .. .	0	8	0
Jan. 29 <sup>th</sup> 1706.	30 pairs of double threaded cotton gloves ..	1	0	0
April 27	30 pairs of shoes for girls (2/- p <sup>r</sup> ) .. .. .	3	0	0
„ 29	Iron Frame to sett the irons on .. .. .	0	0	6
June 4	Three Yard of Canvas for Samplers .. .. .	0	3	0
July 25	12 y <sup>ds</sup> of blue Caddue for the Girls' Scouring Aprons .. .. .	0	1	0
Sept. 19	Two pieces of Chamblet for Binding girls' hoods	5	4	0
	1707. Mending the Clock .. .. .	0	2	8
Feb. 17	Whalebone for y <sup>e</sup> Girls' hoods & for making one of them & lining for one of them .. .. .	0	4	6
„ 24	Piece of Shalloon .. .. .	1	12	0
April 17 <sup>th</sup> 1708.	M <sup>r</sup> Clement Magnus for 3 quarters teaching as p <sup>r</sup> order as their proportion .. .. .	1	10	0
July 4	50 Lewis' Catechism .. .. .	0	12	6
Dec: 18	Enlarging y <sup>e</sup> pew in y <sup>e</sup> Church .. .. .	4	6	4
May 27 <sup>th</sup> 1709.	Making y <sup>e</sup> Girls' Mantels .. .. .	7	11	6
Feb. 4	14 pieces of Grey serge .. .. .	23	2	0
Mar. 14	14 pieces of Black Shalloon for borders of Girls' petty coats .. .. .	1	16	0
Mar: 31 1710.	Two pieces of green Cadiz and a piece of coloured cape .. .. .	0	6	0
May 23 <sup>rd</sup>	Two washing tubs .. .. .	0	6	0



GIRL OF 1704

WALSH GOVERNOR

A lady looking over these items remarks that gloves were very much cheaper than they are now. A pair of dog-skin gloves cost 2s. 6d. Canvas for samplers is at the same price now, 1s. per yard.

## APPRENTICESHIP AND SERVICE.

Some of the girls were apprenticed and some were sent out to service. Among the trades to which they were apprenticed we find the following:—"Pastry-cook," "Child-coat maker," "Mantle-maker," "Bodice-maker," and we are struck with the contrast between the small number of trades in which girls found employment two hundred years ago, and the multitude of employments in which they are engaged to-day. The following is a list of the daily occupations of the members of the Soho Club for Girls in the present day :

Bookfolders	Flower Makers	Paper-makers
Book-keepers	Governesses	Perfumers
Boot Fitters	Hat Trimmers	Portmanteau Makers
Bottle-cap Makers	Infant Boot Makers	Shirt-makers
Braiders	Jam Makers	Shoemakers
Cap Makers	Jewel Polishers	Shop Assistants
Card Makers	Ladies' Bag Makers	Shorthand Writers
Cashiers	Lamp-shade Makers	Silk Winders
Chair-caners	Laundresses	Silver Burnishers
Clerks	Leather-workers	Stage, on the
Compositors	Machinists	Stationers
Concertina Makers	Mantle Makers	Tailoresses
Domestic Servants	Military Cap Makers	Typists
Dressmakers	Milliners	Upholsteresses
Elementary Teachers	Musical Students	Waistcoat Makers
Embroidresses	Music-folders	Waitresses
Factory Workers	Needlewomen	Wig Makers
Fancy Box Makers	W.G.Nixey's employees	
Feather Makers	Packers	

The greater part of the Girls went out to service. The following is a specimen of a multitude of entries in the old minutes :

Ord: that Ann Sheriff do go on liking of service for one month, to M<sup>r</sup> Geo: Price in y<sup>e</sup> parish of S<sup>t</sup> Luke, Chelsea & Hamlet of Knightsbridge.

From 40s. to £2 10s. was spent upon every girl when she was apprenticed, or went out to service.

## CARE FOR OLD SCHOLARS.

And the following entries show that the fostering care of the Trustees for their children did not end when they became apprentices or servants :

1718. Aug. 4. Ord: y<sup>e</sup> two of the Trustees every half-year from the date of this meeting do go to the several Masters & Mistress with whom either boy or girl shall be plac'd out to enquire of their behaviour and whither their Masters and Mistresses do discharge their duty by them & accordingly report the same to the board & in regard to the great good that may accrue thereby.

1726. Dec. 5. Ord: That in future when any Girl is to be placed out; that if the mistress reports, she has kept her School and behaved herself well there shall be given to her five shillings which shall be called encouragement money.

Pursuant to the above order Anne Gull being apprenticed out, and the Mistress reporting that she had kept her School the said encouragement money was appointed to be paid by M<sup>r</sup> Ayliffe to the said Anne Gull.

## "MARRIAGE PORTIONS" FOR THE GIRLS.

It was in keeping with the kindness of the Trustees to those who had left the school, that Mr. William Wright in 1786 left £20 to be given to St. Anne's Girls at their marriage in sums of £5, *i.e.*, provided the Trustees approved of the marriage :

1787. May 1<sup>st</sup>. A marriage portion of £5 (agreeable to y<sup>e</sup> directions of y<sup>e</sup> will of y<sup>e</sup> late William Wright Esq.) paid to Charlotte Cade one of y<sup>e</sup> House Girls of y<sup>e</sup> Charity having married William Drake (a young man educated in this School), with the approbation of y<sup>e</sup> Trustees.

This is y<sup>e</sup> first marriage portion which has been paid out of M<sup>r</sup> Wright's legacy of £20.

Sept. 6, 1802. Letter from Mary Cook formerly a house girl informing the trustees that she is about to marry John West, Leather breeches maker and asking £5 from M<sup>r</sup> Wright's legacy. Report to be got about M<sup>r</sup> West at the next meeting.

## CHARITY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.

The year in which St. Anne's Girls' School was founded was the year in which the first Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Schools took place. These services were not only very interesting in themselves, but they exercised a most important influence upon the progress and prosperity of the first Elementary Schools.

The first idea of this service appears in the minutes of the S. P. C. K. :

Mar: 25<sup>th</sup> 1703. M<sup>r</sup> Bromfield moved that the Poor Children in all the Charity Schools might walk in Procession once a year to some Church and there hear a sermon, and was recommended to the Agents to discourse the Trustees &c. about this matter.

The Procession and Service were finally fixed for June 8, 1704, being Thursday in Whitsun week, when 2000 poor children assembled with their masters and mistresses and their clergy at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Doctor Willis upon Gen: xviii., 19, "I know him that he will command his children and his household after him."

At the first meeting the children from Wapping and Whitechapel were unable to gain admission to the church from want of room. The schools being arranged in alphabetical order of their parishes, those from Wapping and Whitechapel, coming last, were shut out from the service. St. Sepulchre's, Snow Hill, was therefore secured for the following year and used until the year 1737. The increasing numbers of the children made it desirable to hold the service in a still larger church, and from 1738 to 1781 the children met in Christ Church, Newgate Street. The next year, 1782, and until the year 1877, the Anniversary was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was then discontinued because the Dean and Chapter considered that the risk of fire, arising from the storage of the scaffolding in the crypt, was one which they were not justified in incurring.

Strype, in his edition of Stow's Survey in describing the first Anniversary service, says, "It was a wonderous, surprising, as well as pleasing sight, that happened June 8, 1704, when all the Boys and Girls, maintained at these schools, in their Habits, walked two and two, with their masters and mistresses, some from Westminster, and some through London, with many of the parish ministers going before them." Writing in 1784, Thornbury\* speaks of the Anniversary of the Charity Children as "one of the most beautiful and touching of all London sights. Such nose-gays of little rosy faces can be seen on no other day. In endless ranks pour in the children, clothed in all sorts of quaint dresses. Boys in knee breeches of Hogarth's school days, bearing glittering pewter badges on their coats, girls in blue and orange, with quaint little mob caps as white as

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\* G. W. Thornbury, "Old and New London."

snow, and long white gloves, covering all their little arms." There they are, about 5000 of them ranged in a vast amphitheatre under the Dome." On the highest row above the heads of the children are to be seen the various standards and banners, St. Anne's among them, bearing the names of the schools to which they belong, and adding another pleasing feature to the picture. "At a given signal of an extraordinary fugleman, they all rise, at another signal they hustle down. Then at last when the service begins with the Old Hundredth, all the little voices unite as the blending of many waters. Such fresh happy voices singing with such heedful tenderness bring thoughts of Him who bade little children come to Him, and would not have them repulsed.\*

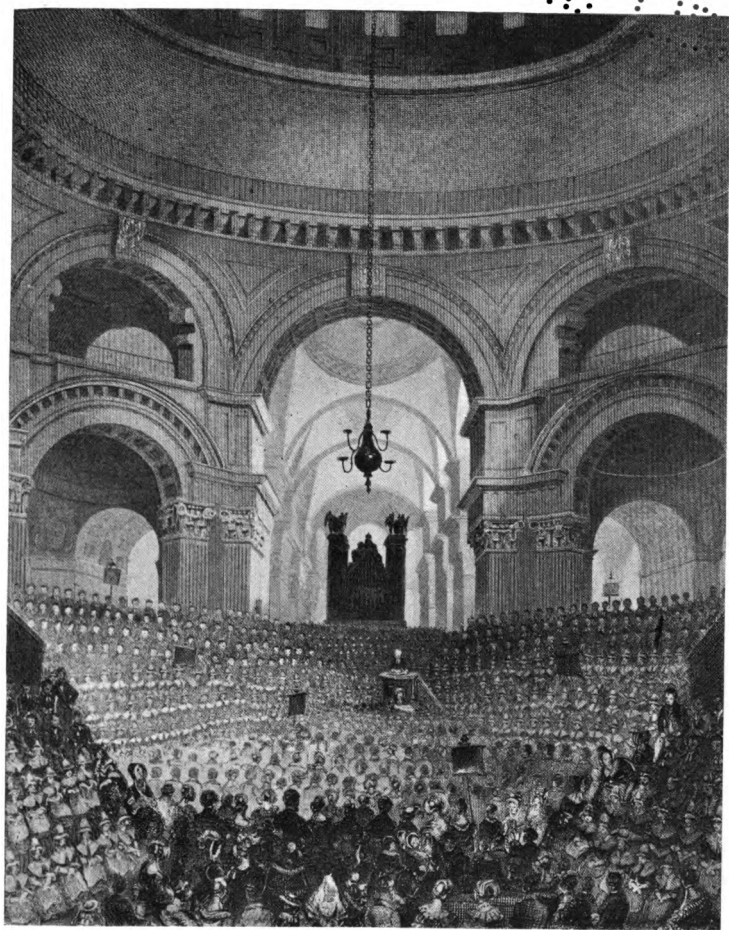
Then follow the prayers, and before the prayer for the Queen, Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadok the Priest." Before the sermon, the first three verses of the new version of the 113th Psalm were sung, and after the sermon the first four verses of old version of the 104th Psalm. The service concluded with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The scene has been described for us by Blake, a poet little known, who lived close by in Broad Street, and had the generous appreciation of Wordsworth and Charles Lamb, and of whose poems Flaxman said that they were as good as his pictures.

'Twas on a Holy Thursday, their innocent faces clean  
Came children walking two and two, in red and blue and green,  
Grey-headed beadles walked before, with wands as white as snow,  
Till in the high dome of St Paul's they like Thames water flow.  
Oh, what a multitude they seemed, those flowers of London town;  
Seated in companies they were, with radiance all their own;  
The hum of multitudes was there, but multitudes of lambs,  
Thousands of little boys and girls raising their innocent hands.  
Now like a mighty wind they raise to heaven the voice of song,  
Or like harmonious thunderings the seats of heaven among;  
Beneath them sit the aged men, wise guardians of the poor;  
Then cherish pity, lest you drive an angel from your door.

The effect of the singing was most thrilling and impressive. The Dean of Westminster, Doctor Howard Vincent, in his considerations on Parochial music, says that "the

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\* G. W. Thornbury, "Old and New London."



CHARITY SCHOOLS AT ST. PAULS



WALL STREET

union of 5000 treble voices raises admiration and astonishment. It is a choir impossible to collect by any other means."

We venture to quote the following from the "Spectator's" review\* of Mr. Krehbiel's "Music and Manners":

To Haydn's comment on the Charity Children's singing at St. Paul's, "No music has ever moved me so much in my life," Mr. Krehbiel adds that Berlioz describes this singing as he heard it in 1851. Berlioz says he "put on a surplice, took a place among the bass singers, and was so moved by the stupendous sonority of the choir that, 'like Agamemnon with his toga,' he hid his face behind his music-book."

Duprez, the tenor, who was also present, grew terribly excited. . . . "I never saw Duprez in such a state. He stammered, wept, and raved." J. B. Cramer was also present, and, rushing up to Berlioz as he was leaving the Cathedral, shouted: "Cosa stupenda! Stupenda! La gloria dell' Inghilterra."

One wonders what the clerical authorities of an English Cathedral must have thought of these emotional musicians.

An eye witness† tells of the impression sometimes made when the preacher spoke directly to the children, and quotes the following passage from a sermon by Doctor Whitfield, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, on the 7th of June, 1798, when the 5000 children immediately rose and listened with marked attention to the preacher:

But as for you, my children (for on this day I think I have some right to call you mine), if the advice of one who knows the feelings of a parent; of one who is himself a pastor, & is truly anxious for y<sup>r</sup> soul's health, can claim y<sup>r</sup> attention; hear, I beseech you, & obey for Christ's sake & for y<sup>r</sup> own every sacred precept which is given to you. . . . Let this be your constant prayer to our Almighty Father, "Show Thou me the way that I sh<sup>d</sup> walk in; for I lift up my soul unto Thee." And if this be y<sup>r</sup> petition, if such be y<sup>r</sup> pious desires, I am authorised to say unto you in the words of our Blessed Sav<sup>r</sup> Himself, "Fear not little flock: for it is the Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom."

The greatest interest was taken in these services, and tickets of admission were eagerly sought after, as we see from the following extract from St. Anne's School minutes:

June 2, 1794. Ordered, That in future the Tickets for the Anniversary of the Charity Children be offered to the Trustees & Subscribers in rotation as they stand in the several quarters in the Subscription Book in the following manner, viz., to a Trustee two, to a Subscriber one, & that the names of all those to whom the Tickets are offered be entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose. Also, that annually at the monthly meeting in May a list be made

\* "Spectator," May 30, 1899.

† Rev. T. B. Murray, "Account of Efforts on behalf of National Education."

out of such Trustees and Subscribers as will be entitled to Tickets on the following Anniversary, and that they be informed of it in the monthly summons following.

Distinguished foreigners were from time to time present at these services. On June 16, 1815, Alexander the Emperor of Russia attended the service, and he was observed to shed tears during the singing of the Old Hundredth hymn. The King of Prussia, with Marshal Blucher, General Platoff, and other distinguished foreigners were also present at the same service. The Emperor gave £100, having previously emptied a purse of gold into the plate.

Our own Royal Family frequently attended the service. On June 13, 1833, Queen Adelaide, consort of William IV. was present. And on June 9, 1836, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria were present.

The services were intended to be a means of drawing out the benevolence of Churchmen towards the children of the poor, and were a great object lesson on the subject of National Education, stately held up to the heart and conscience of the metropolis. And it was not held up in vain. The Anniversary services brought in a large amount of support to the schools.

Many instances of liberality are to be found in the minutes of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

Looking at these anniversaries from the point of view of the children themselves, we find that they were made days of enjoyment. A dinner was given to them consisting for the first two or three years of "bread and cheese" and then for many years afterwards of "mutton and spinache and ale."

It was also the time for giving out the new suits of clothes provided by the Trustees. Each body of Trustees was anxious that their school should appear to advantage in the great assemblage of children.

It appears from the minutes of the S. P. C. K., that in 1754 an attempt was made in some schools to introduce "feathers" and "ribbands" as adornments to the clothing of the children. This was strongly objected to by the

S. P. C. K. as "improper and superfluous, occasioning vanity in the children, and expense to their parents" and the severe simplicity of the uniform and its ornaments were maintained.

The following are only a few of the many references in our School minutes to the Anniversary :

June 21<sup>st</sup> 1704. 12/- paid for Bread Cheese and Drink at their going to Holborn.

June 20<sup>th</sup> 1710. Paid for Boys Eating when they went to St Sepulchre's, £1 8s. 4d.

Dec. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1715. M<sup>r</sup> Pearce for expenses at the general procession in Whitsun week £3 14 6.

May 21<sup>st</sup> 1716. Children to have legs of mutton and spinnage & other necessities for their dinner.

June 27<sup>th</sup> 1716. Expenses of Procession £3 14 9.

May 5<sup>th</sup> 1797. New buckles for the Anniversary Dinner.

July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1797. Cockades for the Beadles at the Anniversary 10/- Paid for their attendance 10/-

June 1799. Expenses of Anniversary Dinner 6 2 9½.

July 6, 1807. Cost of Anniversary Dinner 7 11 10.

May 4<sup>th</sup> 1818. Barrel of Ale for Children £2 10 0.

May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1830. Examination postponed because the children were in a state of excitation with the prospect of going to St Paul's next day.

May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1842. 18 Gall: Cask of beer 1/- per gall: Mess<sup>rs</sup> Gooding's Brewery, 30 lbs. of cheese from M<sup>r</sup> Brown's and a bundle of wands from Miss Scott's.

June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1867. Ord: that all the able children should go the round of the parish in company with those proceeding to the Cathedral.

June, 1868. Thanks of the Committee given to M<sup>r</sup> Jenkins of Fleet St who had so kindly placed a Van at the service of the Children returning from St Paul's when caught in a storm.

#### CHARITY CHILDREN AT THE THANKSGIVING FOR PEACE, JULY 7, 1713.

The Trustees of the early charity schools thought it well to exhibit their children upon any great public occasion with a view to reaching the eyes and the hearts of the benevolent. The Thanksgiving for the Peace of Utrecht in the reign of Queen Anne was one of the public occasions when the children were present. Mr. Robert Nelson, the famous author of the "Fasts and Festivals of the Church" suggested the idea. A minute of the S. P. C. K. refers to this :

April 16<sup>th</sup> 1713. M<sup>r</sup> Nelson reported to the Society that the Trustees of the Charity Schools had resolved to find out a way to place the children in view of

the Queen as she passed to St Paul's Cathedral on the Thanksgiving Day and that in order to raise means to defray the expenses of it they had agreed to advance 6<sup>d</sup> for each child.

He was afterwards able to report that 3925 children, boys and girls, new clothed, and with their masters and mistresses were placed on a "machine" or gallery in the Strand. It was designed to be an act of respect to the Queen though she was not present.\*

A beautiful engraving of this scene by the celebrated George Vertue hangs in St. Anne's School, and we have reproduced it for our readers.

It bears the following inscriptions in Latin and in English :

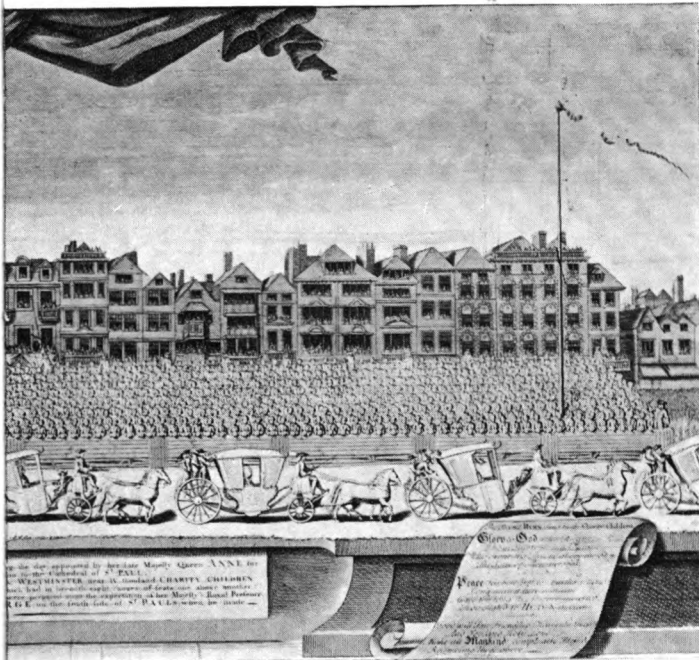
"Tabula exhibens puellōs in Scholis Eleemosynariis educatos ita uti erant visendi in Vilo vulgo dicto The Strand ad diem Septimam Julii A.D. MDCCXIII. qui Dies erat ab Anna Regina B.M. indictus gratiis Deo publice agendis ob, Pacem factam ; cum Senatores utriusque ordinis ad Ecclesiam Divi Pauli Cathedralem Solenni Pompa processerunt. Curantibus et prospicientibus iis quorem fidei commissæ sunt istiusmodi Scholæ quotquot—Londini, Westmonasterii et in Locis, Suburbanis visuntur, pueri cum puellis Numero circiter IV. millia novis Vestibus induti in pegmate dispositi erant 620 pedes longo octonisque Sedilium ordinibus surgente : Hi per totum processionis Spatium quod erat trium feré Horarum Symphoniace canendo recitabant Hymnos Reginæ ipsius quam præstolabantur excipiendæ avatia præparatos. Eodem rursus ordine comparuerunt carundem Scholarii alumni 20 die Sept. A.D. MDCCXIV ad Australem Basilicæ Paulinæ partem coram Serenissimo Georgio Rege cum urbem Londinum primum publice ingressus fuerit."

[TRANSLATION.]

"The view of the charity children in the Strand upon the VII of July, MDCCXIII being the day appointed by her

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\* Rev. T. B. Murray, "Account of Efforts of S.P.C.K. on behalf of National Education."





late Majesty Queen Anne for a Publick Thanksgiving for the Peace, when both Houses of Parliament made a solemn procession to the Cathedral of St. Paul.

By the care and provision of the Trustees of the several charity schools in and about London and Westminster, near IV. thousand charity children, boys and girls, being new cloathed, were placed upon a machine extended in length 620 feet, which had in breadth eight ranges of seats one above another. During the whole procession, which lasted near three hours, they sung and repeated the hymns which were prepared upon the expectation of Her Majesty's royal presence. The like view of the charity children was presented to His Majesty King George, on the south side of St. Paul's, when he made his publick entry into the City of London, upon the XX of September, MDCCXIV."

The two hymns prepared for the occasion are also inscribed on the engraving :

THE FIRST HYMN SUNG BY THE CHARITY CHILDREN.

"Lord, give the Queen Thy Saving Health,  
Whose Hope on Thee depends ;  
Grant Her Increase of Fame and Wealth,  
With Bliss that never ends.  
Allelujah.

For Her our Fervent Vows aspire,  
Our Praises are address'd ;  
Thou hast Fulfilled Her Heart's Desire,  
And granted Her Request.  
Allelujah.

A Nursing Mother to thy Fold,  
Long may She remain,  
And then with Joy Thy Face behold,  
And with Thee ever Reign.  
Allelujah."



## THE SECOND HYMN SUNG BY THE CHARITY CHILDREN.

Glory to God, Who Reigns on High,  
 Whom Saints and Angels praise ;  
 Who from His Throne above the Sky,  
 The Sons of Men Surveys.  
 Allelujah.

Peace, His best Gift, to Earth's returned,  
 Long may it here remain :  
 As we too long its Absence mourned,  
 Nor Sighed to Heaven in vain.  
 Allelujah.

Good will : Fair Friendship, Heavenly Guest !  
 And Joy, and Holy Love,  
 Make all Mankind compleatly Blessed,  
 Resembling Those Above.  
 Allelujah.

## PUBLIC ENTRY OF GEORGE I. INTO THE CITY OF LONDON.

When George the first, in the following year, September 20, 1714, made his public entry into the City of London, the children were placed on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral in full view of the King, and they repeated the hymns which they had sung the year before at the Thanksgiving for Peace.

The arrangements made on this occasion are fully described in the minutes :

1714 Aug: 9<sup>th</sup>. Boys & Girls shall attend when the King (George I.) shall make his entry into the City. M<sup>r</sup> & M<sup>rs</sup> shall take care that the children are clean. Pennyworth of bread pint of Drink & pennyworth of cheese provided for each child. M<sup>r</sup> Hoar to be paid 10<sup>s</sup> per head for scaffolding he being Chair-man.

Mutton to be provided for the children on their coming from attending on his Majesty.

Children all to have 6<sup>d</sup> each given to them to buy necessities for the day.

M<sup>r</sup> & M<sup>rs</sup> had 2/6 each for their attendance.

As the King passed the children sang the first six verses of the twenty-first psalm. And Mr. Nelson reported to the





KING GEORGE III.

Christian Knowledge Society :—" His Royal Highness the Prince was pleased to say, that the charity children was one of the finest sights he had ever seen in his life, and he only wished his own children had been with him to have seen them at the same time."

#### THANKSGIVING FOR THE RECOVERY OF GEORGE III.

St. Anne's children also took their part on April 23, at the Service of Thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral for the recovery of George III.

June 7<sup>th</sup> 1789. Master & Mistress a gratuity of 5/- each for their attendance at St Paul's Cathedral on the Thanksgiving Day.

It may be remarked in passing that George III was a regular subscriber to St. Anne's Schools of £10. 10s. a year, and that his father and mother and grandfather, George II. had contributed the same amount annually.

To encourage loyalty in the children was a purpose which St. Anne's Managers always seem to have set before themselves, *e.g.* :

1849 Dec: 3<sup>rd</sup>. Children ordered to wear black ribbon for the late Queen Dowager as they had done for the late King William.

1863. Each child on the opening of School on the day after the wedding of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark received an orange & a piece of cake.

1887. Children Jubilee Treat in Hyde Park followed by a Treat given in Temple Gardens by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn.

#### OTHER SCHOOL TREATS.

It will probably interest some of our readers, if not all, if at this point we mention a few other festive occasions of which we find a record in our school records :

1857. Mr Carter, Secretary of the People's Library & St Anne's Vestry, took the children to Adams' Orrery in Leicester Square.

1858. 350 children & 70 adults visited Rosherville Gardens. The two previous treats had been to Harrow & to the Crystal Palace.

1859. Brighton chosen for the Annual Treat. Party of 800. In the *Times* of Monday Aug: 29<sup>th</sup> there appeared a reference to the kindness of the Municipal Authorities in allowing the party to use the Town Hall on account of the inclemency of the weather.

1861. Children invited by Mr Caldwell to the Surrey Gardens in the month of June.

1862. 53 children & 14 teachers visited by Van the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park at a cost of £5 15 0.

1891.	Excursion to Hampton Court.
1892.	" " Petersham Park.
1893.	" " Epping Forest.
1894.	" " Hatfield.
1895.	" " Wembley Park.
1896.	" " Dovercourt.
1897.	" " Chingford.
1898.	" " Wembley Park.
1899.	" " Bricket Wood.

#### TAKING IN BOARDERS. 1752.

But it is time to return to our story.

The next important event which the minutes record, was the boarding of ten girls. The Trustees found that there was room to put up five beds for ten girls, and purchased "five beech wood bedsteads with lath bottoms" the beds and other furniture costing £3 each.

The names of the girls taken in as boarders on June 24, 1752, are as follows :

Elizabeth Constantine	Eliz: Everton
Anne Ludgater	Jane Kennedy
Eliz: Wyke	Kath Dubuy
Mary Wade	Eliz: Parker
Rose Bedle	Mary Carter

The arrangements made with Mrs. Hubball, the mistress for boarding these girls, were as follows :

#### MEMORANDUM.

June 1<sup>st</sup> 1752. M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Hubball agrees that she will provide 10 girls Meat, Drink & Washing at two shillings & sixpence p: week for each, & the Trustees agree that she shall have a woman to wash at the expense of the Trust. Resolved that the Girls be admitted to bed & board on th 24<sup>th</sup> of June and that their diet be the same as the Girls of St James' School.

Mrs. Hubball seems to have accomplished the wonderful feat of feeding ten girls for 2s. 6d. a week for fifteen years. In 1757, however, "payment for the Girls board" was advanced from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a week, owing to the "scarcity of provisions." Three guineas was also given to Mrs. Hubball to make up for her loss upon the board of the "house" girls. Mrs. Hughes, the mistress who succeeded Mrs. Hubball, died in debt, and possibly the attempt

to board girls for 3s. a week may have had something to do with it. When she died the tradesmen who had dealt with her applied to the Trustees for the payment of bills amounting to £22 16s. The Trustees, after some discussion, agreed to meet the case by paying to the extent of 5s. 6d. in the pound.

In course of time the boarding of girls was abolished. We find this minute in 1804 :

Oft: 16<sup>th</sup> 1804. Considered expedient that the girls hitherto lodged & boarded by the School mistress be discontinued.

#### EDUCATIONAL METHODS AND IDEALS. (1790—1838).

At the close of the 18th and the beginning of this century the managers of our schools, under the chairmanship of Archdeacon Eaton, the Rector, were very active. This activity was all the more remarkable, when we remember the great National distress which prevailed, to which there are many allusions in the school minutes. They began by offering various inducements to the wealthier parishioners to give their money to the schools. Amongst other inducements we find the proposal to inscribe the

#### NAMES OF CONTRIBUTORS

to the charity in a prominent part of the church. The discussion on this subject is recorded on several pages of the minutes, and it was finally decided to inscribe the names of the Benefactors on two boards in the Children's Galleries at a cost of £31 10s. This was a large sum to spend in this way, even in the days when the methods of advertising were fewer than they are now. We give the final minute as follows :

April 1796. At a special meeting of the Trustees and Subscribers for the Purpose of carrying into execution the Plan for Inscribing the names of Benefactors to this Charity in the Church and for Contracting for the same. The following proposal signed by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Dawes & Welsh was received, viz. :

To erect a Scaffold and put up two Boards in the Children's Galleries ; to remove the Mouldings, put up one panel of one inch Mahogany with proper Moulding round in the Pier going up to the Children's Gallery ; to Paint all the Panels Black three times ; to put up the Names according to the Sketch given, in as good a manner as the Pattern Board with the letters *Donations*

2½ inches long; to take down the Scaffold, clear all away, and compleat the whole for the sum of Thirty one Pounds Ten Shillings.

*Resolved* that this Meeting do approve of the above Proposal and that Mess<sup>rs</sup> Dawes & Welsh be directed to compleat the same, as soon as they can conveniently.

At this Meeting it was unanimously resolv'd that for the future the names of the several Subscribers should be printed upon the Hymns used at the Charity Sermons.

A subsequent renovation of the church, probably that of 1834, cleared away these boards, but the names of most of the Benefactors will be found in the list which we have given in the Appendix. We have made that list as complete as we can make it from the books in our possession, but there were probably many more Benefactors whose names are not mentioned.

#### TRUSTEES' ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS.

We next come across a document which throws a very interesting light upon the educational ideals at the close of the 18th century, and shows the progress which has been made during the last 100 years. It is an "Address" issued on July 26, 1797, to the "Opulent Inhabitants of St. Anne's." It reveals the fact that sixty-one girls were being educated in the school, being just double the number of those who were admitted in 1704. But that only sixty-one Girls were receiving Elementary Education in the populous parish of St. Anne's, is a painful evidence that comparatively little had yet been done for the education of the poor. Moreover the address tells us that even of those who were in the school, many of them would have to be dismissed before they had received "competent instruction." The regulations for the admission of children, with which the address also deals, show very clearly that the education of the poor was a superfluity which might only be enjoyed by a child who was fortunate enough to be recommended by a "Perpetual Trustee" or an "Annual Subscriber." The opportunity of bestowing the luxury of education upon a few children was the "inducement" offered to the charitable persons, to whom the appeal was made. The educationist

may discover other points of interest in the address which we give at length :

#### ST. ANNE'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

July 26<sup>th</sup> 1797. The Trustees of the Charity School of the Parish of St Anne, having long experienced the Benevolent Disposition of the Opulent Inhabitants in enabling them to provide

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND USEFUL OCCUPATIONS

for the children of the honest and industrious poor, were encouraged a few years ago to extend the Advantages of the Charity School to the children of all such Poor Inhabitants as had resided within the parish for twelve months and came recommended by any respectable Parishioner and the number of such children now actually receiving Instruction amounts to 61 girls and 86 boys ; 43 boys and 36 girls are at present clothed and when sufficiently instructed are to be put out in succession at the expence of the Charity as their Predecessors have been : (a few of the Girls have been taken from their parents and are maintained in the House) : 43 Boys & 25 Girls being Supernumeraries receive their Instruction only ; but are, equally with the others subject to the Rules & Orders of the School.

In this very Enlarged State of the School it is with much concern the Trustees find, that the same cause,

#### THE DEARNESS OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE

increases considerably the number of Applications for Admission into the School, and diminishes the casual resources for its support. The Collections at the three Sermons in the last year amounted only to £72 11s., and the

#### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO £102 15s.,

which sums added to the Interest of a small Capital in the Funds, which the Trustees during the last summer were obliged to reduce upwards of £30 per Ann: by the necessity of purchasing the Freehold of the School house, the Lease being nearly expired, fall very far short of the necessary expences attending the present numerous Establishment.

On this account the Trustees find themselves obliged to state, that under their present circumstances they have no Alternative, but the cruel necessity of

#### LESSENING THE NUMBER NOW ATTENDING THE SCHOOL

by dismissing several before they have had Competent Instruction, and of refusing the Benefits of this most truly Christian Charity to all : until some more of those they may retain shall have completed their Education—a Measure which they cannot think themselves justified in taking, without first appealing to the Opulent Inhabitants, and Soliciting their Assistance by Annual Subscriptions which can alone give stability and certainty to the Fund.

The Trustees are assured no other Inducement can be necessary to incite the Inhabitants, who have not hitherto subscribed, to give such support to this excellent Institution than the knowledge they already have of its great Utility, and of the Economy and good Management with which it is conducted ; yet they have come to a Resolution to recommend to the Subscribers at the next general meeting to adopt the following regulations, viz.,

That no Child shall be received in future that is not recommended by an Annual Subscriber of at least one Guinea. That no Child, except the Children



of Parishoners, that shall be hereafter received, shall be cloathed, that is not recommended by an Annual Subscriber of at least two Guineas; or by a Perpetual Trustee. The Trustees take this method of making the Parishoners acquainted with these proposed regulations. They submit to their consideration the reasons upon which they are founded.

#### "PAY" CHILDREN.

It was in the year 1798, the year following the issue of the foregoing address, that "pay" children were first admitted into St. Anne's. So far as the Managers were concerned, this was a means of increasing the income of the school, but the success of the experiment shows a growing appreciation of the value of education on the part of the working classer in St. Anne's. Hitherto they had looked upon the education of their children as a mere luxury, to be provided by the benevolent. Now they were beginning to see that it was an essential for their children's welfare, which they ought, as far as possible, to provide themselves.

One result of admitting the children by payment was a large addition to the numbers of the school. After four years we read :

Sep. 6<sup>th</sup> 1802. The Children having become so numerous it became necessary in regard to the health of the teachers & the children to limit the numbers.

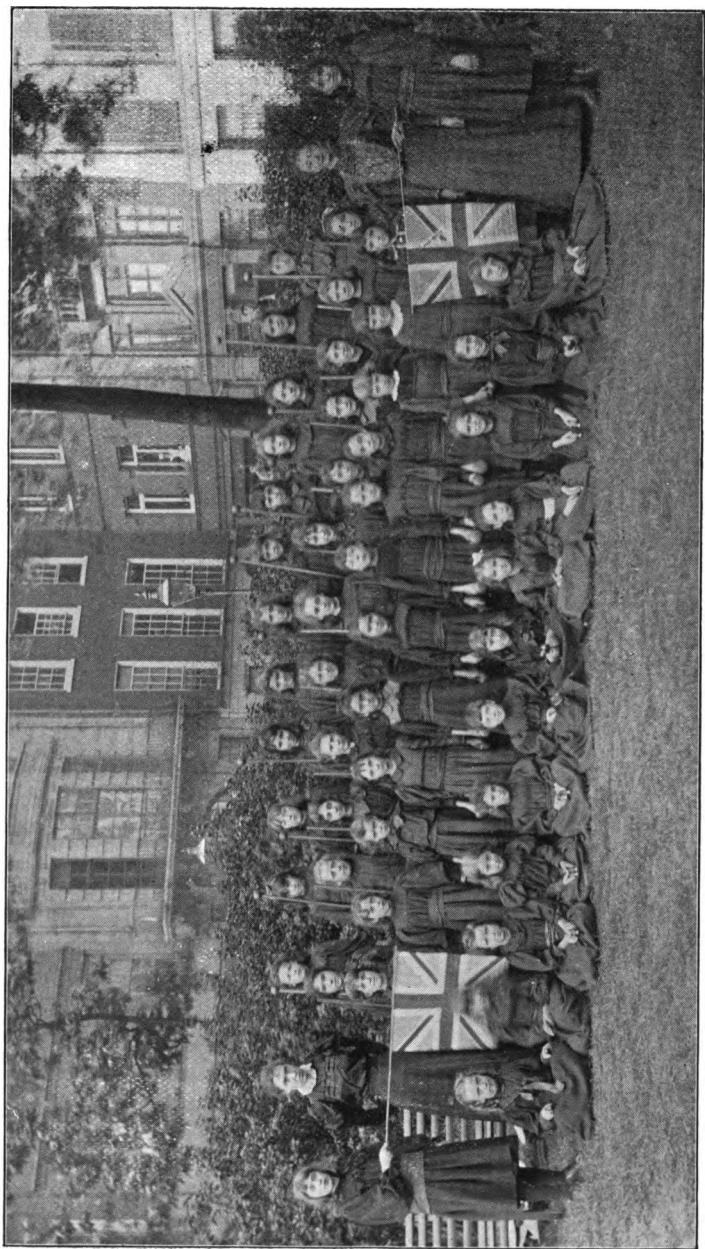
#### ANNUAL DINNER.

It was at this period, too, that the zealous Managers determined to establish an Annual Dinner in aid of the Funds of the school, a method of raising money which at that time was becoming popular. On June 7, 1813, the "Trustees and Supporters" of the Charity held their first Dinner, and amongst other subscribers at the Dinner we find the following :

Duke of Portland	..	..	£5	5	0	Mr. Fife	..	..	..	£2	2	0	
Mr. Moser	..	..	..	2	2	0	Gen. Dumereur	..	..	..	1	1	0

#### LADY VISITORS INVITED. 1820.

The next step taken by the Managers for the welfare of the school, was to invite "leading ladies of the parish" to take an interest in the Girls' School, and the letter in



GIRLS' DRILL



which the invitation is given, furnishes us with another glimpse at the ideas which then prevailed as to what was to be aimed at in the education of the poor.

The Managers begin by pluming themselves upon the good effect produced upon the Boys by the regular visitation of the school by the Trustees. It had brought about a "general feeling of gratitude and respect" as if that were the chief purpose of educating them. They are also pleased with the good they have been able to accomplish by having Quarterly Examinations of the Boys conducted in the presence of the subscribers. They therefore ask the ladies of the parish to "join them in their charitable labours by condescending to become visitors of the Girls' school." The inducement offered was the prospect of making these girls "able, useful, and faithful servants, and respectable characters in their humble sphere." The idea of education for a poor girl was to make her a useful servant to the well-to-do. No claim to anything like intellectual culture was recognised for a girl who was poor. They considered very little education was quite sufficient for "females who are to move in humble life, to qualify them for their dependent stations."

But we will leave our readers to make their own observations by printing the letter in full. It certainly makes us feel thankful that a more noble conception of education now prevails.

CHARITY SCH., ST. ANNE'S, WESTR.

March 13<sup>th</sup> 1820.

MADAM,

The Charity Schools of this Parish have long claimed the particular attention of the Inhabitants, and the trustees have uniformly acted on the principle of electing two of their number by rotation to be Monthly Visitors; this regulation has produced the best possible effect on the Boys, by exciting them to emulation and superior diligence rendering them more submissive to the necessary discipline of the School and creating a general feeling of gratitude and respect for those who watch over them, to promote their present and future welfare. Those advantages to the Boys have of late been still further improved by appointing public Quarterly Examinations of their school to which all the subscribers are invited. The trustees lament their inability to extend the same benefits to the Charity Girls. The mode of Education suitable to females who are to move in humble life and the acquirements necessary to qualify them for their dependent stations in society are best known to Ladies. It has therefore long been the particular wish of the Trustees to solicit the Ladies of the Parish

to do them the honour of joining them in their charitable labours by condescending to become visitors of the Girls' School, and to take same concern in their education and morals, which they take in those of the boys: This is the more necessary as many of these poor girls have no mothers, and all of them need such instructors as might aid their efforts to become useful members of Society. If the Ladies would condescend to supply this deficiency, the manners of the poor girls would be better regulated, their needlework properly judged of and directed, and such improvements suggested in the mode of their education as might be highly useful, and the Trustees have no doubt of their finding among these poor little girls some interesting pupils who being observed encouraged and assisted in acquiring talents suited to their station might in future life be able, useful and faithful servants and respectable characters in their humble Sphere. Though the Trustees apprentice the children at fourteen years of age, they do not lose sight of them seeing their apprenticeship but call occasionally to inquire into their progress and encourage them in doing well. Were the girls when they go from School into Service to be occasionally enquired for in the same manner by the Ladies they would be highly gratified in finding themselves still the objects of their solicitude, their Mistresses would be more disposed to treat them kindly, and the poor girls themselves would feel an honest pride in endeavouring to retain the good opinion of those who honoured them by the continuance of their kind and humane attention. The Trustees will be proud of the assistance of such Ladies as will condescend to become visitors of the Girls' School, and one or two of them will take an early opportunity of calling to enquire which of them may be disposed to comply with their request.

By desire of a committee of the Trustees,

(Signed) ROD<sup>r</sup>. MACLEOD, *Chairman*.

Before leaving this period in the history of our schools (1790 to 1833) there are just two or three interesting minutes which throw light upon the school life 100 years ago, the state of the streets at the beginning of the century, and the want of Hospital provision in time of need.

#### BREAKFASTS AT SCHOOL.

The children came to school at half past seven and brought their breakfasts to be eaten at school. This was found to be a serious hindrance to the school work, and breakfasts at school were abolished.

Monday, June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1799. The Visitors of last Month having found it extremely prejudicial to the Business of the School that the Parents of the Children should bring their Breakfasts to be eaten during School-hours. Ord<sup>d</sup> that the School-hour shall be changed from half-past seven to eight; and that in future none of the Children be permitted to eat their Breakfasts during School-hours. And that the Visitors for the time being shall be requested to suspend such of the Children as do not comply to this order.

## STATE OF THE STREETS.

The following minute shows that our parish was not a safe place after dark at the beginning of this century. Night watchmen then were the officers who maintained such order as there was. There were no policemen.

Aug. 7<sup>th</sup> 1809. Ordered that to save expense of candles [fancy a school lighted only with candles] and to avoid the danger to which the children of this charity and particularly the Girls are exposed by going to their respective homes in the night time the Monthly Board of Trustees be held at 12 o'clock at noon from Mich<sup>ms</sup> to Lady Day next.

## NEED OF CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

The terrible visitation of the Cholera in 1832 brought home to the parishioners of St. Anne's the terrible want of hospital accommodation. No more painful evidence of this could be found than the correspondence between the parish authorities and the Trustees of St. Anne's School. Persistent application was made to close the school and use the school buildings as a Cholera Hospital. But strong and pathetic as the appeal was, the Trustees did not see their way to grant the use of their school to meet the emergency.

## 1833—1899.

It will not be necessary to tell the story of the Girls' School from 1833 to the present time, for we have already done so in telling of the changes and progress of the Boys' School during that period. In 1833, the first public grant was made towards education—a grant which showed that public opinion was now enlisted on the side of popular education. Then followed, in 1835, the granting of public money for the training of teachers. From that time to the present, Pulpit, Press, and Parliament have uttered the united cry "Educate the people." Elementary education has advanced by leaps and bounds, and St. Anne's Schools have kept pace with the improved standards and methods of teaching. With our endowment of £100 a year, rents amounting to £70, subscriptions of about £100 and a "grant in aid" varying from £100 to £180, we can hold our own, pay our way, do our work efficiently, and believe that there is still a future of great usefulness for our schools.

We have asked our head mistress, whose experience extends over a considerable period, to write a few lines of personal reminiscences, which will be found on a later page.

#### HEAD MISTRESSES. (1699—1899.)

1. MRS. ELIZABETH MOOR. March 15, 1704. (£20 and Rooms).

Entered upon her work on April 10, held her appointment for twenty-two years, and resigned "through old age and infirmity" on March 7, 1726. She died in November, 1729, and the Trustees paid her funeral expenses.

2. MISS ELIZABETH SHANK. March 25, 1726. (£20 and Rooms).

Sister of the sixth head master, Mr. James Shanks, who had been appointed ten years previously. It would appear that she resigned shortly before her brother's death in 1736.

3. MRS. ELIZABETH COLLINS. June 24, 1735. (£26 and Rooms.)

Died June, 1741.

4. MRS. ROSE WALKER. June 16, 1741. (£26 and Rooms).

The following school minute relates to Mrs. Walker's appointment :

June 16<sup>th</sup> 1741. M<sup>rs</sup> Eliz: Collins late Mistress of the Girls' School being dead & M<sup>rs</sup> Rose Walker having petitioned the Board to succeed her in that employ & she being thought a person properly qualified for that purpose, It is resolved That the said M<sup>rs</sup> Walker be admitted a probationer for two or three months and that at the expiration of that time the said M<sup>rs</sup> Walker be elected & confirmed mistress of the said Girls' School (in case she shall then be approved of as such) with the usual salary & perquisites annexed to that employ.

Mrs. Walker died after being mistress only one month.

5. MRS. ELIZABETH SALMON. July 30, 1741. (£26 and Rooms).

Mrs. Salmon was first appointed to supply the vacancy when Mrs. Rose Walker died. She continued to be mistress until October 6.

6. MRS. MARY NASBEY. Oct. 6, 1741. (£26 and Rooms.)

Mrs. Nasbey only continued in office until September in the following year.

7. MRS. ELIZABETH HUBBALL. Sept. 27, 1742. (£26 and Rooms.)

Mrs. Hubball was appointed on trial for three months, and she continued in the service of the school for sixteen years. She resigned in 1758. It was during Mrs. Hubbard's time that the Trustees boarded and lodged ten Girls in the school house.

8. MRS. MARY HUGHES. Sept. 1758. (£26 and Rooms.)

It would seem that it was at Mrs. Hughes' appointment the Managers advertised for the first time, with the result that there was a considerable number of candidates. Six were selected and Mrs. Hughes was finally elected unanimously. She was mistress just four years, for she died in September, 1762.

9. MRS. ELIZABETH WHETTON. Sept. 21, 1762. (£26 and Rooms.)

Mrs. Whetton died on October, 6, 1762, after being mistress for less than three weeks.

10. MRS. MARY LEWIS. Oct 12, 1762. (£26 and Rooms.)

Mrs. Lewis had been educated in the school. She was not, however, a success. She was dismissed the following year for pawning linen goods belonging to the school, and for getting into debt.

11. MRS. MARY JACKSON. Oct. 14, 1763. (£26 and Rooms.)

Mrs. Jackson did good work for ten years, and died September 20, 1773. At her death the Trustees expressed great regret at her loss.



12. MRS. PHOEBE BISHOP. Oct. 1, 1773. (£26 and Rooms.)

Mrs. Bishop died a month after her appointment, and was buried at the expense of the Trust.

Nov: 4<sup>th</sup> 1773. Ord: That on account of the circumstances of the late M<sup>rs</sup> Bishop. M<sup>r</sup> Treasurer Wright be desired to give directions for her burial in the most frugal & decent manner at the expense of the Trust. That Anne Bishop the daughter of the late mistress be continued in the charge of the School till another mistress shall be chose.

13. MRS. ELIZABETH HAMP. Nov. 22, 1773. (£26 and Rooms.)

Mrs. Hamp filled the appointment for a little over ten years, and died January 6, 1784.

14. MRS. ELLEN HATTON. Jan. 27, 1784. (£26 with Rooms, Coals, and Candles).

When Mrs. Ellen Hatton was appointed, an advertisement brought applications from 42 candidates. The vote was by ballot.

15. MRS. KATHERINE HOUGH. Nov. 17, 1784. (£26 with Rooms, Coals, and Candles).

There were 54 candidates when Mrs. Hough was appointed, showing that there was an increasing number of women ready to take up the work of teaching. Enquiries were made about 18 of the candidates, and finally Mrs. Hough was elected by ballot. She resigned after a little over ten years' service. Mrs. Hough had won such a good reputation that her successor, Mrs. Sturla, was requested to attend the Girls' School for three weeks in order that she might observe the methods of the retiring mistress.

16. MRS. AMY STURLA. May 12, 1801. (£26 and extras).

Mrs. Sturla was the wife of the School-master, who had been appointed the year before, and was appointed without being put into competition with other candidates. Her duties are defined as follows :

To teach 30 girls to read, knit, work plain work and be allowed at the rate of 5/- a quarter for each girl above that number. Must be in School from 8 to

12 in the morning and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon except on Thursdays and Saturdays & on customary holidays.

Only two " House " Girls (boarders) now remained, and Mrs. Sturla was allowed 7s. each for boarding them.

17. MRS. ELIZABETH SMART. July 14, 1819. (£26 and extras).

Mrs. Smart appears to have worked single-handed for twenty years, then we find a new arrangement was made.

Aug: 12<sup>th</sup> 1839. Resolved that another mistress should be appointed for the morning & M<sup>rs</sup> Smart to retain her position as afternoon mistress. M<sup>rs</sup> Smart to have charge of teaching the Girls needlework and to have all the profits arising therefrom.

We have no particulars as to the working of this new arrangement, but on Feb. 2, 1846, we find that there were forty girls in the school, and that Mrs. Smart was assisted by a Miss Minton. The Trustees then became alive to the importance of appointing a younger and more energetic head mistress. Mrs. Smart resigns after twenty-seven years service, and the Trustees grant her a retiring pension in consideration of her length of service. The amount of the pension is not stated, but it ceased on Lady Day, 1849.

18. MISS MARGARET LUCY MINTON. March 5, 1846. (£40, Rooms, and Extras.)

Miss Minton retained her post for twelve years, and then tendered her resignation, because the Committee had decided to place the Girls under Government Inspection.

19. MISS BROADBENT. March 25, 1858. (£40, Rooms, and Extras.)

Miss Broadbent became Mrs. Smith almost immediately after her appointment. After nearly three years work her health broke down, and she resigned on Feb. 1, 1861.

20. MISS BULL. Feb. 1861. (£40, Rooms, and Extras.)

Miss Bull had been mistress of the Clarence Street Girls' School, Rotherhithe.

21. MISS ANNIE WEARE. (Afterwards MRS. BURT.) Feb. 5, 1866. (£50, Rooms, and Extras.)

Miss Weare had been a pupil teacher and assistant mistress since July 18, 1861. She retained the post of head mistress until March, 1874, when she resigned shortly after her marriage.

22. MISS A. WIGLEY. Feb. 1874.

Miss Wigley after a service of eight years married and resigned.

23. MISS CHESTER. June 25, 1882.

Miss Chester, the present mistress, came to St. Anne's highly recommended by the Principal of Whitelands Training College, where she had been mistress in the College Practising School. Before coming to St. Anne's she was head mistress of St. George's School, Campden Hill.

#### LIST OF ASSISTANT AND PUPIL TEACHERS.

1859—1899.

1859. A. WEARE, (Mrs. Burt) pupil teacher and afterwards assistant and head mistress.

EMMA HAMM, pupil teacher, (deceased).

CATHERINE LEACH, (Mrs. Saul), afterwards assistant and head mistress of St. James's School, Westminster, now head mistress of Board School, Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road.

1868—70. EM. PARKER, pupil teacher.

1869. A. MCCREE, pupil teacher, afterwards head mistress of Christ Church Schools, Southwark.

1870. E. GROUNDS, pupil teacher.

1872. CLARA HARVEY, now assistant in Board School.

1873. MARIA BARNES, (deceased.)

1874. CAROLINE WATSON, St. George's, Ramsgate.

1875—80. L. KIRBY, (Mrs. Limbye), 39 Amwell Street, Islington.



GIRLS' SCHOOL TEACHERS



## ASSISTANTS AND PUPIL TEACHERS. 71

1875—77. MISS HOFFMEISTER, (Mrs. Moore), and MISS CRAFT, (deceased.)

1876. MISS HOARE, assistant.

1878. EMILY LAMBOURN, (deceased).

1878. M. A. CORNELIUS, (deceased).

1879. MISS BEETHAM, (Mrs. Sutherland, deceased.)

1879. FR. GILLESPIE (Mrs. Ingram), Herefordshire.

1879. GEORGINA SHIER, (Mrs. Hinge), High Street, Hanwell.

1880. ALICE FACER, pupil teacher, now assistant at St. James's School, Westminster.

1880. MISS WALKER, (Mrs. Owen, deceased).

1880. FANNY PULSFORD, Princes Street, Leicester Square.

1880—83. MISS EMMS.

1881—97. EM. BREADIN, (Mrs. Miller), pupil teacher and assistant.

1881—97. EM. SKEEN.

1882—91. MISS LAMBOURN.

1885. A. MILES.

1885—91. A. VALLIS.

1884—91. MISS HIXON.

1889. ALICE JOHNSON.

1893. MISS TYSON.

1895. B. E. ROACH and JESSIE HOUSE, pupil teachers, now assistants at school.

1896. MISS RIAANT, assistant, now at school.

1897. MARG. E. FRYATT, pupil teacher, now at school.

1898. MISS ARMOUR, assistant, succeeded Mrs. Miller, now at school.



# THE INFANTS' SCHOOL









CANON WADE

# THE INFANTS' SCHOOL

*Founded 1847.*

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The late Rector, Canon Wade, may be regarded as the Founder of our Infants' School. It was in 1846, the year of his appointment to St. Anne's, that the proposal to establish an Infants' School was first made, and in the following year the Trustees of the Boys' and Girls' Schools voted £300 from the School Funds for the purpose. The middle portion of the ground floor of the old School premises in Rose Street was re-constructed and carried forward, and the new Infants' School was opened at Midsummer, 1847. Before the School was opened as a separate department, there were 130 Infants under teaching. The Trustees of the Boys' and Girls' Schools did not at first make themselves responsible either for the management or maintenance of the Infants' School, and for ten years it was managed and financed by the Rev. Canon Wade, assisted by a separate Committee.

The Reminiscences of Miss Skeen on a later page bring the history of the Infants' School up to date, and we cannot do better than leave her to tell her own story. Probably, what she has to say about the "Babies" will be read by the mothers of the parish with far more interest than anything we have written. But we are not jealous.

## HEAD MISTRESSES (1847—1899).

### 1. MISS WOOD. March, 1847.

The first mistress appointed had been head mistress of a City School where Canon Wade was Rector. She remained in charge till 1853, and resigned on account of ill-health.

## 2. MISS M. L. JONES. July, 1853.

Was appointed at end of July, 1853. Had been pupil teacher and assistant at the Canterbury Model School. Married Mr. Poston, head master, 1859, and remained head mistress till Michaelmas, 1879.

## 3. MISS F. SKEEN. September, 29, 1879.

Pupil teacher and assistant in St. Anne's Infants' School since 1861, became head mistress on the resignation of Mrs. Poston.

## PUPIL TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS.

## PAST.

MISS BARNES	MISS HURLEY	MISS RICHARDS
„ CHINNICK	„ JACKSON	„ RUDCE
„ DURRANT	„ H. JONES	„ SKINNER
„ DYALL	„ LEADER	„ STEPHENS
„ GRIFFIN	„ MITCHELL	„ STEWART
„ E. HARVEY	„ NELSON	„ WAY
„ F. HARVEY	„ PRICE	„ A. WAIGHT
„ HOFFMEISTER	„ E. PULSFORD	„ M. WAIGHT
„ HOOPER	„ F. PULSFORD	

## PRESENT.

MISS BELCHAMBER	MISS GREENFIELD	MISS ROGERS
„ FREEMAN	„ L. MILLER	



GROUP OF INFANTS



# REMINISCENCES

BY THE

PRESENT HEAD TEACHERS

MR. R. POSTON, MISS CHESTER

AND

MISS SKEEN





## MR. POSTON'S REMINISCENCES

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As it is now nearly forty-five years since my connection with St. Anne's Parish began, as master of the Parochial Schools, the Rector has suggested that I might add to his Bi-centenary pamphlet a few personal reminiscences. These will not profess to give in any sense a complete record of the period, but will mainly have reference to such matters as the past and present history of the schools: its old boys and teachers; the Clergy who have so largely influenced for good the character especially of the elder children, some of the Organists who have made St. Anne's noted, and the Managers whose efforts have assisted so materially to the prosperity of the schools.

1856. I well remember my first few months' work in St. Anne's. Before my two years' training at St. John's College, Battersea, I had passed my pupil teachership in St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, a very large school compared with my new one.

St. Anne's at that time was essentially a Parochial school, and was commonly known as the St. Anne's Charity Schools. Fifteen boys and fifteen girls wore the special dress, a much smaller number than in former years. Besides these there were in attendance some forty boys, and twenty girls: the numbers increasing in July following my appointment to about ninety boys and forty-five girls on the books. In addition to these there were about 130 children in the Infants' School.

A very large amount of time was necessarily taken up, especially in the Girls' School, with the clothing, as the children's dresses were there made, but the Girls' department was not till three or four years later under Government Inspection.

The great show day of the year for the schools was the "Gathering of the Charity Children" at St. Paul's, in which our children took part till 1872. The Clothed Children (accompanied by the other children to the bounds of the parish), preceded by the school banner and the Beadles (in my time Mr. Horne, Mr. Spindelow, Mr. J. O. Spindelow, the present Verger, and brother of the preceding) the Parish Officers and Clergy followed next, immediately before the children. Each child was smartly decked with a green and white rosette on the left breast, a very pretty sight. I shall not easily forget the effect of the "Hallelujah Chorus" rendered by the Cathedral choir, and accompanied by the children. I can only remember three banners (displayed behind each school at the top of the gallery) showing an earlier foundation than St. Anne's.

My first "Blue Boy" (the name of Lady Chamber's Clothed Boys) was named Beckett. I mention him for two reasons. Reference is made in the minutes to the fact that his mother attended to return thanks for benefits received, and he is one among many instances, showing that boys retain to an advanced age their affection for the old school. Only about two years ago he visited us, to see his former master, and talk over old days.

From the first the Clergy of St. Anne's have taken an active share in the religious teaching of the schools. In Canon Wade's time the Clergy gave one weekly lesson at least, and conducted the Morning Prayers. This has been continued under the present Rector, the Clergy give two lessons weekly in both Boys' and Girls' departments. At no former time has this been done with such regularity and zeal.

The influence of the teaching of the Clergy, as men of education and culture, has been of the greatest benefit to the elder children.

Among the Clergy whom I best remember are the following :

1856. REV. J. A. JACOB. Curate when I first came, now Rector of St. Saviour's, Bath, and author of a volume of sermons "Building in Silence." Active and earnest in

Sunday School, his personal interest in the children was shown by frequently taking parties of them to some of the sights of London.

1865. REV. G. J. STORY. Appointed English Chaplain at St. Petersburg, just before Canon Wade's retirement.

1865. REV. W. H. HUNT. Now Rector of Shermanbury, Sussex. Gave most effective help for several years, especially in the matter of school treats.

1867. REV. A. S. BROOKE. Brother of the Rev. Stopford Brooke.

1870. REV. F. HALL. A very powerful teacher and preacher. His classes for men in the school room in St. Anne's Court, were very numerous attended. The Schoolroom was under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

1870—74. REV. C. ANDERSON. Gave much help in organizing the new schools in 1872.

1875. REV. A. STOKES. Afterwards Diocesan Inspector at Peterborough, will be remembered as a favorite teacher in the school.

1876. REV. S. IMAGE. His great interest in the scholars and teachers will be always remembered. Mainly through his support, gatherings of the Past and Present Teachers and their friends were held annually, which did much to perpetuate their interest in the school.

1881. REV. E. VENABLES. Afterwards Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone. Very earnest and influential in supporting the schools.

1885. REV. E. W. CHRISTIE. Helpful with the Childrens' Band of Hope, or Band of "Soap" as he christened it. I believe the motto was "Wash and be Clean."

REV. R. WOOD-SAMUEL. Who continued at St. Anne's till shortly after the Rev. J. H. Cardwell became Rector in 1891.

Since 1891 there has been fewer changes in the Clerical staff of St. Anne's than in former days, with the advantage to the scholars of a greater continuity of teaching.

1891. REV. R. H. GEE. His early death was an irreparable loss to the Church and schools. As a teacher in the schools his lessons were most valuable.

Of the REVS. H. B. FREEMAN and G. C. WILTON who have continued up to the present year, I may be allowed to add, that at no former time has such effective help been given to the religious teaching, and to the general good of the school.

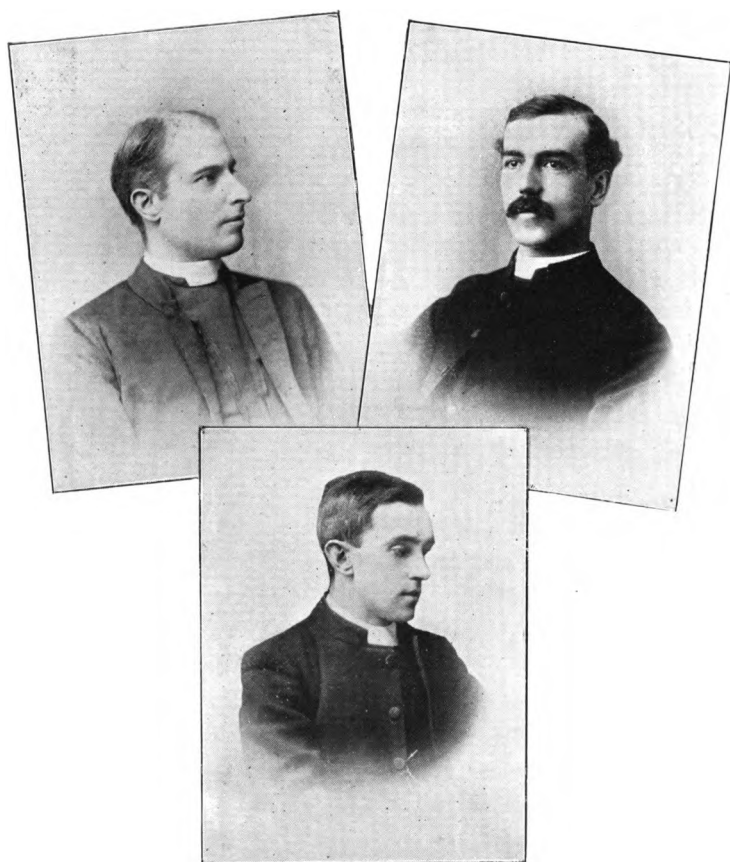
From 1856 the connection of the Schools with the Church Choir has been mutually advantageous.

1856—60. The school children for several years sat in the west gallery, on either side of the organ, the choir at that time being composed of the Sunday School children, led by Mr. C. Wakeling, who was Sunday School superintendent, and also Churchwarden. His choir breakfasts given on Christmas mornings will be remembered.

1861. In this year Mr. Parsons was appointed as singing master, and the school children formed, for the most part, the choir. £5 was granted by the school committee for their instruction. He, and his successor, Mr. Smith, took special interest in their work.

1866. About this period great changes were made in the church : the organ was removed to its present position, and the choir became a surpliced one. One of the curates, the Rev. Stafford Bushnell, a splendid pianist, acted for a time as Precentor. After him came the Rev. Scotson Clark, founder of the London Organ School of Music, and Mr. Ralph Wilkinson, previously at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, and Gentleman of the Chapel Royal. Of the choir boy soloists up to this time, two may be mentioned as noted for their excellent voices, R. Davies and Charles Leach.

1872. This was a great year for the choir, as it was also for the schools. The improvement in the choir had no doubt been due in great measure to the musical talent of Canon Wade's four sons, and to the assistance of their friends. They now strongly advised the Rector to engage the services of Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Barnby, choir



ASSISTANT CLERGY, 1891-9

REV. H. B. FREEMAN, M.A.      REV. R. H. GEE, M.A.

REV. G. C. WILTON, M.A.



master of St. Andrew's, Wells Street. For the next fourteen years, Mr. Barnby remained at St. Anne's, and his connection was in every way a success. The school largely participated in this, as reference to the amount of the half yearly offertories will show. The organists acting under Mr. Barnby's direction were successively Mr. O. King, Mr. J. Coward, and Mr. Hodge. The latter was about the best trainer of choir boys I have known. For several years from the appointment of Mr. Barnby, Mr. H. J. Andrew was the treble soloist, and his rendering of many of our choice anthems will not soon be forgotten. He has been associated with the choir till within the last few months, and his valuable help has always been gladly given at our Social Evenings and Prize Distributions. How much his natural ability has been developed by the valuable tuition he has received in our school and choir, is, I am sure, appreciated by him, and has assisted in placing him in his present position as Professor of Elocution in several of the London Polytechnics.

1885. A number of changes took place during the next six or seven years, the most noted organists being Mr. Cummings, now Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, and Mr. Walford Davies, now organist of the Temple Church.

The present organist, Mr. E. H. Thorne, is too well known in the musical world to need any commendation on my part. I can only say that the choir under his direction has, in my opinion, quite returned to its best state of former times.

No record of the last twenty years would be complete without reference to the "Miller" family. Four of the boys, Percy, Earl, Bertie, and Vernon, have taken successively their places as soloists.

Mr. F. Skeen also should be mentioned for his valuable help in the choir; his assistance has always been readily and cheerfully given also at Soirée meetings, Prize Distributions, and at the Bazaar and former Conversaziones.



The allusion of the Rector to the help given by our boys in the music of the Church, makes me venture to give two or three extracts from former reports of H.M.I. :

The singing is spirited, correct, and pleasing.

Singing is very pleasing.

The singing of the Upper Division deserves special mention.

Singing is very well taught.

Boys from St. Anne's School have been much in request in the choirs of neighbouring churches.

Complete lists of the Teachers who have served in the three departments of the school during the last forty or fifty years, will be found in previous pages of this book.

Many of the pupil teachers of the Boys' School it will be seen, have, after leaving, entered a Training College, and are now engaged in important positions as head or assistant masters.

Whenever possible, candidates for pupil teachership have been selected from the pupils of the school, or from the children of parishioners. This has helped very much to increase the interest in all that concerns the school, which is felt by so many of the inhabitants.

Between the years 1856—99, the admission registers show that some 7000 children have passed through the schools.

From the days of its first institution, an important part of the work of the school managers was the placing boys and girls out in suitable situations. Much time and thought are given to this duty by the head teachers, and increasing help is now rendered by the Clergy. It has been a source of satisfaction to know that numbers of our former scholars are filling with credit, positions in many of the best firms in the parish. The repeated applications we receive bear testimony to this. During the last twelve months, I have received at least three letters from former pupils, now managers of business houses, asking me to send them lads.

How to retain an influence over the boys after leaving school has received increasing attention of late years. Among other agencies I may mention the weekly "Socials"

inaugurated by our Rector. Boys' clubs both for Seniors and Juniors have been formed of late years, and a branch for boys at school has recently been commenced. A Band of Hope has for some years been successfully carried on, with Entertainments of an attractive character.

A reference to the photograph taken of the choir some few years ago will show that many of our Old Boys keep up their interest in Church work.

I should like to refer also in this connection to the Conversaziones of former years, given by Old Scholars and Teachers: also to the Bazaar held soon after the appointment of the Rev. J. H. Cardwell as Rector, for the reduction of the debt on Parochial Charities. Valuable help was then given by many former scholars, both in services of various kinds, and a considerable sum was collected by them.

As teachers of a Church School, my colleagues and I have always considered it our first duty to train our children in Christian principles, without losing sight of the importance of giving the best secular instruction. Thus our aim has been to make our teaching complete, and such as may fit our scholars to become good and useful members of society.

As this may be looked upon in the light of a good-bye after my life's work in St. Anne's, may I conclude with the earnest wish and prayer, that the old school may continue to be in the highest sense a blessing to the parish and neighbourhood.

## MISS CHESTER'S REMINISCENCES

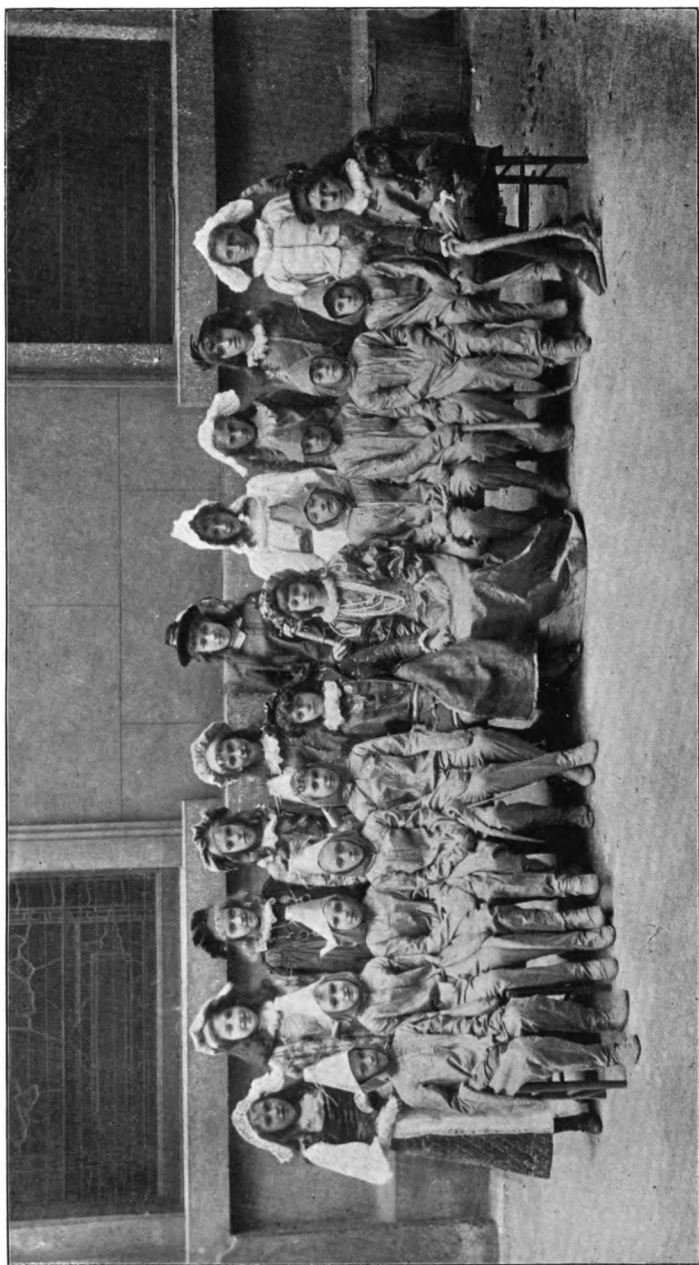
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The Rector has asked me to add a few lines to his story of our schools, and to give a few impressions of the past and present of elementary teaching in general, and of St. Anne's Schools in particular.

Looking at the matter from a teacher's point of view, one thing at once suggests itself to me, *viz.*, the greater respect for the teacher's office which now prevails among clergy, managers and parents alike. As the ideals of Popular Education have grown, the consideration which teachers receive has also grown. I can well remember how very humble we were expected to be, and how badly we were paid.

When a pupil teacher went into a Training College every possible means of repression was put into force. Her dress was most severely restricted. Great fears were felt lest she should dress "above her station." Hats and trimmings were punishable offences, and a dress as nearly as possible like a parish livery was insisted upon. The College principals did all in their power to have this treatment continued when the teachers took up their work in schools—especially, I may say, in the country, where the ladies of the district took an interest in the schools, and had a keen eye to anything which they thought unbecoming in the dress of a national school mistress.

And what laborious days they had, and what poor remuneration! The emoluments of a Parochial School mistress were "£40, coals, candles, and pupil teachers." This last meant that she might augment her miserable salary by teaching the pupil teachers out of school hours ;



BAND OF HOPE OPERETTA, 1898



for which if they passed their examination she got £2 a year each. As Government refused to ratify the certificate of a teacher till she had served two years in one school, she had to stay and endure. At a certain training college there were regular applications every other year for a young mistress, as the only way of ensuring two years' service. The position of an elementary school mistress has vastly improved. She is now paid and treated better than when I began my work.

Speaking as a mistress of a Church school, I venture also to say that the clergy treat the teachers with more respect and sympathy and consideration than in former days, and do not expect, as they sometimes used to do, a large amount of servile ceremony both from teachers and children, possibly giving an interpretation which they do not deserve, to those words of the Catechism "to submit myself to all my spiritual pastors and teachers."

School life is infinitely fuller and more varied for girls now than it was even in the days of our grandmothers, to say nothing of 1699, when reading and needlework were the only subjects taught, with washing and scrubbing for variety. Now, though we are old-fashioned enough to consider that girls should be good needlewomen, and to devote a fair amount of time to it, it only forms one of a multitude of subjects taught, as does reading.

I well remember the reading-books of my early school-days, and wonder how anyone who had been taught out of them could have grown up to love reading as I do. The chief one was called the "Dublin Reader." It was full of treatises on the Pulley, Lever, Inclined Plane, Taxes, and Commerce; and of miserable biographies of such people as William Hutton, who worked in a cotton factory at seven years old, helping to support his mother and younger brothers, had his toes frost-bitten in winter, and never had anything to eat but a penny loaf; and Volney Beckner, who went to sea and suffered hardships that made one shiver only to read of. Compare these with Besant's "London," Scott's Novels, and selections from Dickens.

Instead of washing and scrubbing, we have musical drill and dancing, aided by a grand piano; to say nothing of swimming and acting theatricals.

Many of our most valued teachers have been children in the School, notably, Miss Kerby, now Mrs. Lunbey; Miss Breadin, now Mrs. Miller; Miss Roach; and Miss House. My predecessor, Miss Wigley, now Mrs. Brook, loves nothing so much as to hear news of St. Anne's, and helpless as she is from paralysis, being scarcely able to turn in bed, is bright and lively when we talk of the old School.

Among the Clergy of St. Anne's, who during my time have helped to make my work pleasant, and whose presence was always welcomed both by teachers and children, I should like to mention dear old Canon Wade, who was always genial and sympathetic, and ready to laugh heartily at any tale about the children. He used his own selection of the Church Prayer Book, when he came in to take morning prayers, which he frequently did. This selection attracted me so much, that I dropped the old school prayers in favour of it, and have kept to it ever since.

Then, there was the late Rev. E. W. Christie, one of the most vigorous, lively, and literary men I have ever known; he was a perfect mine of information on out-of-the-way lore. He established the first Boys' Club at St. Anne's, and being very keen on athletics, got someone to teach them to box. When Shaftesbury Avenue was first laid out, and before any houses were built, he planned, and joined in, a stocking-foot race down it one night after twelve o'clock. He founded a society among the children, which he called the "Naaman League." The members had to promise to wash their heads once a week, to have a bath twice a week, and to clean nails and teeth every day. The subscription was 1s. for which they received a tooth brush, nail brush, cake of soap, and a box of tooth powder. I was elected an honorary member in rather a novel way. I was to pay my shilling, and have nothing for it. This, I accordingly did. All who knew him, grieved deeply at his untimely end.

I shall never forget the pleasant and refreshing visits to the school of Mr. Freeman, who has lately left us to be Vicar of Burton-on-Trent. Of the Clergy at present in the parish, I will only say that I have received nothing but the greatest kindness and courtesy. We always look forward to their visits with pleasure.

We have also the pleasantest recollections of other visitors, best of all, Mr. and Miss Image, whose visits were always delightful.

Miss Image used to come every Wednesday afternoon, and teach knitting, which requires so much individual attention. She was so patient and successful, that to my shame be it mentioned, I used to sort out and save for her all the children who were most clumsy and trying to teach.

It is a pleasure to know that many of the children retain a strong affection for their school and their teachers, and give proofs of their affection in many ways.

I have often been stopped in the street by women, saying "Excuse me, Governess, I couldn't pass you. How is the old school? I so often think of it," or "Oh, Governess, I am so glad to see you, I want to show you my baby—I shall send her to St. Anne's when she is old enough." On one occasion, passing down a narrow street, I saw a woman standing at a door, looking rather earnestly at me, I went up to her and said, "You are one of my girls, and your name is Rose, but I don't remember what else." She said, "You are right, do come in." She had been married for some years, and had several children when I thus renewed my acquaintance with her, but she made eager inquiries about the school, and well remembered incidents and people connected with her time there.

An invitation to Old Scholars to a Soirée is well responded to, and they like to have an opportunity of meeting those who were their companions at school.

The special difficulties of a Soho Girls' School may be said to be owing to the local environments of pleasure and frivolity. Music of the lightest kind, songs of the trashiest, and catchwords and phrases of the sharpest, exercise the



greatest fascination over their minds. The children are a curious mixture of real childish innocence, which causes much of the evil they see around to roll off their minds like dew off a cabbage leaf, and sharp practical precocity, which makes an appeal to their reason always successful. All things considered, they are very fascinating little people.

In looking through the old minutes, one is struck to notice that almost all the girls are sent out to domestic service; the exceptions are very few. Now, domestic service is the one occupation they will not take up if they can in any way avoid it; for though industrious, they are as tenacious of liberty as wild birds, and although long hours are the rule in many of the trades they take up, still they always have Sunday, and Thursday or Saturday afternoon free.

Besides going as dressmakers, milliners, shop assistants, typewriters, and clerks, they go as horse cockade makers, military cap makers, fishing fly makers, shaving and tooth brush makers, cigar makers, tie makers, hair dressers, nurses, and dancers.

They have an intense dislike to being lectured, or as they privately call it "being jawed," and in an essay on the ancient and modern St. Anne's School, one child wrote, "In old times, the children were cruelly beaten; we, now, are never beaten, but when we do wrong we get a talking-to, which is quite as bad."

Some expressions and ideas which occur in their composition exercises are very funny sometimes, owing to confusion of ideas, and sometimes to the difficulty of expressing their meaning.

"Digestion is getting rid of waste matters out of the blood, and letting in fresh air without causing a draught."

"There is a breed of dogs found on the Alps with bottles of brandy on their backs for travellers."

Amongst the many ways in which we may contrast the past and the present education of our girls, I may mention the greater attention which is now given to physical

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SOHO MERMAIDS

training. We knew nothing in former days of Swedish Drill and Gymnasium, and teaching girls to swim was about the last thing, which was thought of when I began my work. Miss Riant is to be heartily congratulated upon the number of girls who belong to her class, and upon their success in winning prizes. But when will our local authorities be more liberal, and cease to tax this healthy recreation of the Girls by charging 3*d.* each for each time they use the baths?

## MISS SKEEN'S REMINISCENCES

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My first acquaintance with St. Anne's Infant School was when I joined it, not as a teacher, but as a scholar. That was more years ago than I care to remember, but some of the experiences of those early days are still fresh in my memory, and, at the Rector's request, I gladly recall one or two. The Infant School is itself the Baby of the St. Anne's Scholastic Family. It is only fifty-two years old, while its brother, the Boys' School, has just reached his 200th birthday, and its elder sister is not much less venerable. In Rose Street, the Babies had one large room. Oblong it was, with a gallery at one end under a glass roof. The other part of the room was dark on the brightest day, unless lighted by gas. It was a room that would certainly be condemned by H.M. Inspectors of to-day, and teaching must have been more than usually difficult under such conditions. After some years, more accommodation was provided, by making the parlour of the Schoolmistress into a class-room. This simple expedient would seem to have left the Mistress with the kitchen as the only refuge for her leisure time, but no doubt we children benefitted by the change.

One great advantage the Babies of those days had over their present successors. That was the possession of a Playground. What would we not have given for that playground during the tropical summer of 1899! In the heat of its torrid days, despite the excellent ventilation of the School, the teachers found it difficult to keep their scholars awake. Indeed, some babies spent the whole afternoon in sweet slumber, happily oblivious of Her Majesty's Inspector and the Educational Code requirements.

In that never-to-be-forgotten Playground of long ago, there was a Pump. There it stood, on sunny days throwing its black shadow on the white-washed wall behind it. Its handle was well within the reach of babies. How the babies of to-day would delight in that Pump! Their mothers would certainly be spared the necessity of washing them, or their clothes either.

School life went on very happily under the much-esteemed Governess, Mrs. Poston, who retired from her work in 1879, carrying with her not only high commendation from H.M. Inspector, but also the love of all who had been scholars or teachers under her. All old "Babies" will unite in wishing her and Mr. Poston (who joins her retirement at the end of the year) many happy restful holidays after the long spell of school days they have both worked through. I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. Poston for his unvarying kindness and valuable help during the years I have been Infants' Mistress.

I succeeded Mrs. Poston in that position in 1879, and since the years of ordinary school routine have succeeded each other with uneventful regularity, but increasing speed. With the introduction of the Kindergarten system in 1885, much more brightness has been given to the school work. In fact, some parents seem to think that no child is too young to benefit by it. Only a few months ago, I was asked to admit to the school a baby of not quite two years! "He is young, Governess, but he's very forward, and I'm sure you'll have no trouble with him." I was hard-hearted enough to decline that very forward baby. A curious instance of the way in which weather affects attendance took place in 1887. During the night of Thursday, March 31, there was a heavy fall of snow, and, as a consequence, on the following day there was a heavy fall in attendance of a hundred children at school. At present our average attendance suffers from the fact that the Jewish children, (we have nearly fifty of them), are frequently absent, as their religious holidays fall on different dates from our own. It may be added that

these children, as a general rule, only remain members of St. Anne's School until they reach the age of seven.

Whether the Babies of old were seen on the concert platform is not recorded, but I well remember an entertainment in which they took part on January 24, 1889. It was given in their own school-room. On two or three occasions also, they have been invited to St. John's Hospital, Leicester Square, where they delighted the sick inmates with their sweet singing. Since the coming of the present Rector, they have been seen on the platform at least once every year, at the Annual Prize-giving. This year a short sketch in costume was introduced. The united ages of the four players barely exceeded twenty years, but the story was sufficiently tragic. It set forth how a dear little baby nearly swallowed a pin, not an ordinary inoffensive pin, but a dreadful monstrosity of a black-bead-headed hat-pin.

Mabel Wenny made a charming Mother, with a darling Baby in long clothes, Minnie Dowding, the sweetest of trained Nurses, Ethel Walters, a very careless Bridget, and last, but not least, George Pitt, the Doctor, (son of two old St. Anne's "Babies.")

Sad to relate, within an hour after his first appearance before the public, the miniature Doctor had to appear before a real doctor, as the poor little fellow fell down outside his home in Carlisle Street, and cut his head.

In 1890, needlework, *i.e.*, sewing and hemming, was abolished in favour of drawing for the baby boys. I hope that the lately-introduced "Sewing on buttons" may not be deemed a waste of time, as I personally know some old baby boys, who when put to the task, make sad havoc of it.

Among the improvements for the comfort and well-being of the babies and their teachers may be mentioned the building of a cloak-room, and a movable horse in place of the large clothes baskets which were formerly used.

Babies even of ten years ago will be struck by the improvement in the main room, the old gallery having been abolished, giving so much more floor space for drill, action



INFANTS' SCHOOL TEACHERS



УРАДУ ОБОУАТ?

songs, etc., glass partition taking the place of the old wall, and glass having been added in other instances makes the present school as light and bright as is possible.

Within the last two years a very welcome improvement has taken place in two of the class-rooms, the old galleries having been entirely removed, and new seats and folding gallery desks taking their place, adding materially to the comfort and ease of the little ones. Our walls are adorned with many bright pictures, on a shelf stands a noble horse with a real tail and mane, Dolly's house and glass cupboards with all sorts of pretty things, are some of the attractions to induce babies to be happy in their school.

It is a very proud day with the present babies when they bring in their twenty pink tickets, "Never Absent, Never Late" and receive in exchange a pretty readable book, but the Red Letter Day in each year, as in my own "baby" days (the Rector here puts a very pertinent question and wants to know, how long ago?) is that which brings the brightly-lighted Christmas Tree, well laden with gaily dressed dolls and toys of every description, which are distributed to the babies by a good Santa Claus in maidenly array.

The piles of jam sandwich, so dear to all babies, to say nothing of the plum cake which disappears during the tea hour makes one fear that some of the babies have enjoyed their four o'clock tea "not wisely, but too well." The falling off in the attendance on the following day speaks volumes.

The Christmas Treat of the present year was made additionally happy by the gift of an orange to each child through the kindness of a parent.

My happy task is ended. Those who may read these lines will not look for much from my baby school. It is ever in its infancy, as babies come and babies go into the brother and sister schools. Although these are lost to my sight after a few years, they still remain dear to my memory.

May the dear old school continue to flourish, ever

increasing in strength and happiness, and thus fulfil the intention of its revered founder, the late Canon Wade, and repay the active interest taken in its welfare by many friends, and supporters, notably the present Rector and Mr. T. F. Blackwell.



## APPENDIX

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- A MINUTES OF MANAGERS' MEETINGS, NOVEMBER 10, 1699, TO FEBRUARY 14, 1700.
- B SCHOOL PRAYERS.
- C ORDERS FOR THE SCHOOL.
- D LAST REPORT, BALANCE SHEET, AND PRIZE LIST.
- E BENEFACTIONS TO ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS OF £5 AND UPWARDS, 1700—1899.
- F LIST OF MINUTE BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, AND LEDGERS, 1700—1899.
- G DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS.
- H TRUSTEES, SCHOOL COMMITTEE, AND STAFF, 1899.
- J FIRST CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 16, 1699.
- K LIST OF SOCIETIES AND PAROCHIAL INSTITUTIONS MEETING IN ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS.



## APPENDIX

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( A )

### MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF MANAGERS.

*November 10, 1699 to January 17, 1700.*

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Certain persons of this Parish understanding the Reasons, that first induc'd the Promoters of the late Erected Free School in Westminster to Attempt it, (w<sup>ch</sup> briefly were the pernicious consequences y<sup>t</sup> arise from the too great Liberty w<sup>ch</sup> is given to the poorer Sorte of Youth) & observing the great Likelihood of its answering their Design, from the great Change they see already wrought in the Manners & Carriage of the said poor Children, & the further happy Results w<sup>ch</sup> may reasonably be hop'd for from them, under their Intended Education, (comparatively with what they woud otherwise have had) & withall considering how greatly this Parish aboundeth with such poor Children, who for want of being better engag'd were seldom out of the Feilds, where from the Company that frequents those places, they generally learn & contract such evil Customs & Acquaintance whereby they become not onely a perpetual Grief & Vexation to their friends, & Annoyance to all about them, but often bring their own Lives also, by their wicked Actions, to Shamefull & Untimely Ends. Hereupon Communicating their Minds to some of their Acquaintance, who approving the thing, & Spontaneously offering their Assistance towards the Erecting the like in this Parish, not onely by their Purfes, but by their Time, & Recommendation thereof to all those whose Vertuous Conversation they should think would incline them thereto; D<sup>r</sup> Hern also upon our Application to him for his Advice therein giving many Wishes to it, we quickly procurd Subscriptions amounting to eighteen Pounds p. An. w<sup>ch</sup> we thought soe hopeful a Beginning, that there was no Ground to Suspect the Design could Sink. Whereupon at our Assembly Nov<sup>r</sup> (21<sup>o</sup> / 10, . 16) 99 the Persons undenam'd agreed upon a Certain Day of Meeting once a Week to Consider & Advise, what ways & Means were most probable to Effect their Design, or bring their Purpose to a perfect Establishment.

M <sup>r</sup> Edm <sup>d</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Webb
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cook		M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton		

Fryday Nov<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1699.

Present

M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Webb	}	M <sup>r</sup> Edm <sup>d</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> Will. Cook
M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton	}	M <sup>r</sup> John Holmes	}	

From the Prospe<sup>c</sup>t of Succes<sup>s</sup> we have in this Matter from the Subscriptions already made, & our Hopes of their further Enlargem<sup>t</sup> through the general Approbation of the thing, 'tis Resolv'd, that M<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Cook do take a Room or Roomes convenient for that Purpose.

That becaus<sup>e</sup> a Schoolmaster fit for this Busines<sup>s</sup>, is not to be had, at every Juncture of time, Enquiry be made after such an One.

Fryday Nov<sup>r</sup> 17. 1699.

Present

M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton	}	M <sup>r</sup> Edm <sup>d</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> John Cook
M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> Will Webb	}	

M<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Cook report, that they, according to the order of our last Meeting, have taken two Roomes on a Floor of the House of M<sup>r</sup> Johnson in Thrift Street at y<sup>e</sup> Rate of Seven Pounds p. Añ. & half a years Warning to be given on each Side. Orderd,

That M<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Holmes employ a Carpenter to fit up the said Rooms, Pay his Bill, & take his Receipt.

One M<sup>r</sup> Walsh, understanding that such a thing was in Agitation, and offering his Services as a Schoolmaster; Order'd that M<sup>r</sup> Cook & M<sup>r</sup> Holmes do make Enquiry into his Life & Qualifications.

Resolv'd, that the Number Boys at first to be admitted into the School be no more than forty;

That the said forty Boys be Cloath'd by Christm<sup>a</sup>s Eve with Caps, Bands, Coates, Gloves, Shooes & Stockins;

That afterwards, if we find y<sup>e</sup> Subscriptions rise, so as to answer, the said Number of forty be advanc'd to fifty. Order'd

That M<sup>r</sup> Cook & M<sup>r</sup> Webb desire M<sup>r</sup> Mewit (y<sup>e</sup> Church Warden) to give us his Company at our next Meeting, to y<sup>e</sup> End, we may Consider how the Boys may be Accomodated w<sup>th</sup> a Pew in y<sup>e</sup> Church, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> least Inconvenience to the Congregation;

That M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Cook do make all y<sup>e</sup> Enquiry they can, what Boys are y<sup>e</sup> greatest Objects of Charity, & consequently fittest to be reciev'd into this School, & make their Report y<sup>e</sup> next Meeting.

Fryday Nov<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1699.

Present

M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton	}	M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Webb	}	M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cook
M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}	

M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes reports y<sup>t</sup> he has procur'd y<sup>e</sup> School Room to be fitted up, paid y<sup>e</sup> Carpenter £1 2s. 7d. & taken his Receipt.

M<sup>r</sup> Cook & M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes having Enquir'd into y<sup>e</sup> Character & Qualifications of M<sup>r</sup> Walsh, find y<sup>t</sup> he has been lately Reader to y<sup>e</sup> Parish Church of Wandsworth & Usher to a School there, & hearing nothing further w<sup>th</sup> may be a just ground to reject him, tis Order'd,

That M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Webb do go to Wandsworth, & Enquire further into M<sup>r</sup> Walsh's Character. & y<sup>e</sup> Reason of his Leaving that Place.

That M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup><sup>o</sup> Holmes do buy Cloth sufficient for making forty Coates, such, if possible, as was bought for y<sup>e</sup> Boys of Westminster School, by our next Meeting.

That M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup><sup>o</sup> Holmes do also provide forty Caps by y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup>.

That M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes do by y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> provide Linnen Cloth, sufficient to make two Bands for each Boy, w<sup>ch</sup> he undertakes to have made Gratis.

M<sup>r</sup> Mewit meeting us according to our Request & giving us a Grant of a Pew next behind y<sup>e</sup> Over-seers; tis Order'd y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Webb do Employ a Carpenter to fit it up by Christm<sup>a</sup>s Eve.

M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Cook upon the Enquiry they have made concerning y<sup>e</sup> Boys, having now given in a List of forty, tis order'd y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Bolton & M<sup>r</sup> Webb do make all further Enquiry possible into y<sup>e</sup> Circumstances & Conditions of their Parents or Nurfs, & order both them & their Parents or Nurfs to appear at the School Room in order to be further examin'd & admitted into y<sup>e</sup> School or rejected, & y<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> Trustees be then present, & give their Assistance in y<sup>e</sup> Choice of y<sup>e</sup> sd Children.

M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Webb having been at Wandsworth report, y<sup>t</sup> they reciev'd from y<sup>e</sup> Church-Wardens & principal Inhabitants a Character of M<sup>r</sup> Walsh no way unbecoming y<sup>e</sup> Post he was in, but such as might well recomend him to their Acceptance, y<sup>e</sup> Cause of his leaving them being onely y<sup>e</sup> want of his Health. Order'd,

That M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes M<sup>r</sup> Bolton & M<sup>r</sup> Webb do wait upon ye D<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Walsh & report to him y<sup>e</sup> Character they have had of M<sup>r</sup> Walsh, & ask his Advice for Engaging him as a Master.

Fryday Dec<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1699

Present

M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> J <sup>n</sup> <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> John Bolton
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Webb	}	M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cook	}	

M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>n</sup><sup>o</sup> Holmes reports, y<sup>t</sup> Cloth for forty Coats is according to Order provided.

M<sup>r</sup> Bolton & M<sup>r</sup> Webb having made a further Enquiry into y<sup>e</sup> Circumstances of y<sup>e</sup> Parents of those Children given in in y<sup>e</sup> List above<sup>d</sup>, & representing y<sup>e</sup> same to us in Writing, & their Parents & Nurfs appearing at y<sup>e</sup> School Room on y<sup>e</sup> day appointed, where upon further Examination, as some were rejected, yet others attending y<sup>t</sup> were real Objects, y<sup>e</sup> following Boys were chosen into y<sup>e</sup> School, their Parents agreeing to y<sup>e</sup> Orders of y<sup>e</sup> said School, then propounded to them.

Order'd, y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes do agree w<sup>th</sup> a Taylor to make forty Coats for y<sup>e</sup> said Boys, & y<sup>t</sup> he further agree w<sup>th</sup> a Wool-Comber for Yarn, to make them each a Pair of Stockins, & y<sup>t</sup> Mothers or Nurfs knit them.

That M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes do provide brafs Buttons for ye said forty Coats.

That M<sup>r</sup> Cook do make y<sup>e</sup> said forty Boys each a Pair of Shoes by Christm<sup>a</sup>s Eve.

That all y<sup>e</sup> Trustees wait upon y<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> to-morrow at ten of the Clock, & desire he would give us a Sermon on Christm<sup>a</sup>s Eve, purely relating to this Estab<sup>l</sup>ishm<sup>t</sup>, or else y<sup>t</sup> he would give us his Pulpit for y<sup>t</sup> Purpose.

That in case D<sup>r</sup> Hern refuse to give us a Sermon on y<sup>e</sup> sd Subj<sup>t</sup>, that Bolton & M<sup>r</sup> Holmes do apply to M<sup>r</sup> Fall therein, & in case he Condescend not, y<sup>t</sup> then they endeavour to engage M<sup>r</sup> Shoot in y<sup>e</sup> matter.



That M<sup>r</sup> Cook . . . . . after Evening Service on Sunday do wait upon M<sup>r</sup> Marshall in y<sup>e</sup> Veftry & desire he woud give us a Sermon upon y<sup>e</sup> Occation of the School in y<sup>e</sup> Afternoon on Christmafs Eve.

That M<sup>r</sup> Cook desire leave of y<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> publick Notice be given in y<sup>e</sup> Church after Morñ. Service on y<sup>e</sup> Sunday next before Christmafs Eve, y<sup>t</sup> there will on y<sup>e</sup> Sunday following being Christmafs Eve, be two Sermons Preach'd upon y<sup>e</sup> Occation of y<sup>e</sup> School.

Fryday Dec<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1699.

Present

M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cook	}	M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton
M. Jn <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}	M. W <sup>m</sup> Webb	}	

The D<sup>r</sup> upon y<sup>e</sup> Report we gave of M<sup>r</sup> Walsh not making any Objection against him, 'tis resolv'd, y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Walsh be reciev'd as a M<sup>r</sup>, & be allow'd thirty Pounds p. Añ. Sallary, to be pai'd him Quarterly, y<sup>e</sup> firft Quarter Comencing at Christmafs Day next.

M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes reports y<sup>t</sup> he has agreed w<sup>th</sup> a Taylor to make y<sup>e</sup> forty Coats by y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of Dec. at 14<sup>d</sup> p. Coat, & to find brafs Buttons for them for fix Shillings.

M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes reports further, y<sup>t</sup> he has also bought as much Yarn, at 2<sup>s</sup> p. lb. as is sufficient for making each of y<sup>e</sup> Boys a pair of Stockins, & taken care likewise y<sup>t</sup> they shall be Knit against y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of Dec.

M<sup>r</sup> Marshall & M<sup>r</sup> Shoot complying w<sup>th</sup> our requests concerning y<sup>e</sup> Sermons to be preach'd upon Christmafs Eve, w<sup>ch</sup> may publickly Intimate y<sup>e</sup> Design of the School, tis resolv'd, y<sup>t</sup> we on y<sup>t</sup> day after each Sermon, do, at y<sup>e</sup> Church Doors, Collect what moneys shall be given thereupon: & y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes do request M<sup>r</sup> Morriñon, M<sup>r</sup> Brampton, M<sup>r</sup> Baker, & M<sup>r</sup> Brawton to afsift them therein.

That y<sup>e</sup> Boys & their Parents be order'd to be at y<sup>e</sup> School on Saturday to recieve their Cloaths &c.

Dec. 23<sup>d</sup>

Present

M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cook	}	M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Webb	}	M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton	}

The forty pair of Shooes were by M<sup>r</sup> Cook according to Order brought in.

M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes according to order brought y<sup>e</sup> Bands & Stockins in. M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Holmes also by a former Order brought in forty Cyps.

The Parents &c. of y<sup>e</sup> Boys being together w<sup>th</sup> them this day at y<sup>e</sup> School for y<sup>e</sup> Receipt of their Cloaths, were required to attend y<sup>e</sup> Lectures to be preach'd to-morrow upon y<sup>e</sup> Occation, upon pain of forfeiting y<sup>e</sup> Benefit their Children may recieve in it.

That M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes & M<sup>r</sup> Bolton do wait on M<sup>r</sup> Shoot to-morrow at his Houfe, & attend on him thence to Church.

Resolv'd, y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Bolton be Treafurer for y<sup>e</sup> enfuing Year, beginning at Christmafs day, & y<sup>t</sup> he recieve y<sup>e</sup> Money y<sup>t</sup> shall be Collected to-morrow at y<sup>e</sup> Church Doors.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1699.

Present

M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> J <sup>n</sup> Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Webb
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Cook	}	M <sup>r</sup> J <sup>n</sup> Bolton	}	

On y<sup>e</sup> twenty fourth of this Infant in y<sup>e</sup> Morning, there was Collected at y<sup>e</sup> Church Doors the Sum of £12 : 05 : 04 : & in ye Afternoon y<sup>e</sup> Sum of £11 : 18 : 06 :  $\frac{1}{2}$

Brought in by M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes One Shilling, given Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> by an unknown hand. And Dec. 16<sup>th</sup> five Shillings given him by Esq<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>s</sup> Clerk.

Order'd, y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Treasurer do pay to M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes £01 : 02 : 07 - w<sup>ch</sup> he paid y<sup>e</sup> Carpenter for fitting up y<sup>e</sup> School Dec. 5<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Treasurer taking y<sup>e</sup> Bill & Receipt.

That M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Homes do bespeak & agree for forty pair of Yarn Gloves for y<sup>e</sup> Boys.

That M<sup>r</sup> Treasurer pay M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes £2 : 12 : 8 : w<sup>ch</sup> he paid M<sup>r</sup> Shelton for making y<sup>e</sup> forty Coates at 14<sup>d</sup> p. Coat, & 6<sup>s</sup> for Buttons.

That M<sup>r</sup> Treasurer do re-imburse himself y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>s</sup> he paid M<sup>r</sup> Shoot for Preaching upon y<sup>e</sup> Occation of y<sup>e</sup> School on Christmafs Eve.

Resolv'd, y<sup>t</sup> at every Meeting, y<sup>e</sup> Divine Assistance be Crav'd, before we enter upon Buifness ; & y<sup>t</sup> a Blessing be supplicated upon what we have done before we part.

That y<sup>e</sup> Forms of Prayer fet in y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> page of this Book be accordingly Us'd by us both before & after our Conferences.

That y<sup>e</sup> Forms of Prayer fet down in y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> & 3<sup>d</sup> pages in this Book, be us'd by ye Master & Schollars, every Morning & Afternoon at School.

That y<sup>e</sup> Schollars be taught y<sup>e</sup> Forms of Prayer, to be said Morn. & Even. at home, inferted in y<sup>e</sup> same place.

That y<sup>e</sup> Boys be also taught, y<sup>e</sup> two Short Prayers to be said at Church, before & after y<sup>e</sup> Service written also in y<sup>e</sup> same place.

That y<sup>e</sup> Orders for y<sup>e</sup> School exprest in the 15<sup>th</sup> page of this Book be carefully observ'd.

That y<sup>e</sup> Number of Trustees weekly to attend y<sup>e</sup> Service of y<sup>e</sup> School be eight ; & y<sup>t</sup> Enquiry be made for fit persons to compleat what are Wanting in y<sup>t</sup> Number : & y<sup>t</sup> none be admitted as a Trustee, who is not a Member of the Church of England, of a Sober Life & Conversation, & does frequently Communicate.

That all y<sup>e</sup> present Trustees do wait upon D<sup>r</sup> Hern, M<sup>r</sup> Marshall, Cap<sup>t</sup> la Neve, M<sup>r</sup> Smith, & M<sup>r</sup> Bishop to desire they woud give us their Assistance in the Capacity of Trustees, & y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Marshall in particular be return'd Thanks for his Sermon.

That till our Lady day next, y<sup>e</sup> Trustees do meet on Wednesday Night in every Week at five of y<sup>e</sup> Clock.

That if any of y<sup>e</sup> eight Trustees, who have or shall oblige themselves to Weekly Attendance, be not then present, y<sup>t</sup> he forfeit two pence ; & if he come not y<sup>t</sup> Meeting at all, y<sup>t</sup> he forfeit four pence : & y<sup>t</sup> such forfeitures be apply'd for y<sup>e</sup> buying Coals, Candles, or other things w<sup>ch</sup> shall be usefull to them at their Meetings.

That one penny be given every Meeting Night to y<sup>e</sup> Boy y<sup>t</sup> shall light y<sup>e</sup> fire, & attend y<sup>e</sup> Room, out of ye Forfeitures.

Jan. 3<sup>d</sup> 1699 (1700)

Present

Mr Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton		Mr W <sup>m</sup> Webb		Mr W <sup>m</sup> Cook
Mr Jn <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}	Mr Ed. Holmes	}	

Dr Hern, Mr Marshall, & Cap<sup>t</sup> la Neve complying with our Request in accepting y<sup>e</sup> Office of Trustees; but Mr Smith & Mr Bishop refusing, tis Order'd, y<sup>t</sup> what other Persons shall be thought fit be apply'd to therein.

Mr Ed. Holmes brought in a Guinny being y<sup>e</sup> Gift of the Lady Lucy Bright.

Mr Webb brought in two Shillings given by Mr<sup>rs</sup> Bear.

Mr Bishop paid his Christmasts Quarteridge viz : £1 : 5 : 00 :

Mr Maddocks paid his Christmasts Quarteridge viz : £0 : 5 : 00 :

Mr Webb paid his Christmasts Quarteridge viz : £0 : 5 : 00 :

Mr Jn<sup>o</sup> Holmes paid his Christmasts Quarteridge viz : £0 : 10 : 00 :

Order'd y<sup>t</sup> Mr Bolton re-imburse himself seven shillings seven pence, paid for Linnen to make Baggs for y<sup>e</sup> Boys Shooes & Stockins : & five Shillings paid for y<sup>e</sup> book of Accounts : & one Shilling paid for y<sup>e</sup> Maisters Key of his Pew in y<sup>e</sup> Church.

That Mr Bolton buy, on some day before y<sup>e</sup> Boys come to School, twelve Bibles, & what other Books & things Mr Walfh shall think needfull.

Mr Ed. Holmes brought in 3 Bibles & 3 Comon Prayer Books.

Mr Webb brought in one Bible.

Wednesday Jan. 10<sup>th</sup> 1699 (1700)

Present

Mr Ed. Holmes		Mr Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton	
Mr W <sup>m</sup> Webb	}	Mr W <sup>m</sup> Cook	}

Many poor People having apply'd to us in Behalf of their Childrens Schooling, whose Circumstances we are satisfied are very low & necesitous, tis resolv'd y<sup>t</sup> ten more poor Children, whose Names follow, be admitted into y<sup>e</sup> School, as Supernumeraries, to recieve only their Schooling. Viz.

Peter Lester	Tho <sup>s</sup> Davis	W <sup>m</sup> Rogers	Jn <sup>o</sup> Griffiths
Ambrose Colton	Rich <sup>d</sup> Batten	Sam. Roper	Jam. Butler
	Edw <sup>d</sup> Witherington	Edw <sup>d</sup> Falkoner	

Mr Bolton reports y<sup>t</sup> according to order y<sup>e</sup> following necessities were bought for y<sup>e</sup> School, viz. 12 Bibles at 17<sup>s</sup>, Spelling Books & other small books 6<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, One Ream of Paper 10<sup>s</sup>, One Hour Gla<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>, One Dozen of Catechisms 11<sup>d</sup>, one Hundred of Quills 4<sup>d</sup>, Marble Paper & Parchm<sup>t</sup> to cover the Writing Books 14<sup>d</sup>, and other things.

Refolv'd, y<sup>t</sup> Peter Lester be reciev'd in y<sup>e</sup> Room of Stephen Feild, who was pafs'd from this Parish to Westminster.

That Rich<sup>d</sup> Harrison be reciev'd as a Supernumerary in y<sup>e</sup> Room of Peter Lester.

That Mr Bolton buy two Locks for Clofet Doors.

Wednesday, Jan. 17<sup>th</sup> (1700)

Present

Mr Jn <sup>o</sup> Bolton		Mr W <sup>m</sup> Webb	
Mr Ed. Holmes	}	Mr W <sup>m</sup> Cook	}

Refolv'd y<sup>t</sup> Jam. Butler be reciev'd in y<sup>e</sup> room of Will. Stout whom his Father has taken out of y<sup>e</sup> School.

The two Locks order'd to be bought are procur'd, but one given by M<sup>r</sup> Bayley Ironmonger.

Sixpence is reciev'd from an unknown hand.

M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes paid his Christmafs Quarteridge viz. 10<sup>s</sup>.

Jan. 24<sup>th</sup>

Present

M <sup>r</sup> Bolton	}	M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}
M <sup>r</sup> Cook	}	M <sup>r</sup> Webb	}

M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Bakewell paid his Christmas Quarteridge viz. 10<sup>s</sup>.

Order'd, that M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Holmes bring in his Bills for Cloth & Caps on Wednesday next.

That M<sup>r</sup> Bolton pay M<sup>r</sup> Cook y<sup>e</sup> Sume £04 : 16<sup>s</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Shooes.

That Jn<sup>o</sup> Coleman be reciev'd as a Supernumerary in y<sup>e</sup> Room of Jam. Butler.

Enquiry being made for fit Persons to asist as Trustees, M<sup>r</sup> Brampton & M<sup>r</sup> Cutbird are represented as such. Order'd,

That M<sup>r</sup> Bolton wait upon M<sup>r</sup> Cutbird & desire him to accept of y<sup>e</sup> said Office of a Trustee, and

That M<sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes wait on M<sup>r</sup> Brampton, & make him the same Propofal.

Wednesday Jan. 31<sup>st</sup> 1699. (1700)

Prefent

M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Cook	}	M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}
M <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Webb	}	M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}

M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Holmes having brought in his Bills for Cloth & Caps according to y<sup>e</sup> laft Minutes, 'tis Order'd, that M<sup>r</sup> Treasurer Pay him £11 anfwering y<sup>e</sup> Cloth Bill, & 40<sup>s</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Caps.

Order'd y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Walfh fend to Locks Mother & y<sup>e</sup> Parents of y<sup>e</sup> other Children who are not kept decent & cleanly to attend y<sup>e</sup> Trustees on Wednesday next at y<sup>e</sup> School at five o' th' Clock

That M<sup>r</sup> Treasurer pay M<sup>r</sup> Meerd £1 : 1 : 6 : for fitting up y<sup>e</sup> Boys Pew in y<sup>e</sup> Church, his Bill being one pound six shillings & tenpence.

That M<sup>r</sup> Bolton & M<sup>r</sup> Webb endeavour by next Wednesday to get in y<sup>e</sup> remaining Subscriptions, y<sup>t</sup> are unpaid for y<sup>e</sup> first Quarter.

That M<sup>r</sup> Edm. Holmes bring in his Bills of what Money he has disburfed upon y<sup>e</sup> Account of y<sup>e</sup> School.

Wednesday Febru. 7<sup>th</sup> 1699. (1700)

Present

M <sup>r</sup> Bolton	}	M <sup>r</sup> Jn <sup>o</sup> Holmes	}
M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> Webb	}

The Parents & Nurfes of thofe Children who were not kept so cleanly as is fit, attending according to y<sup>e</sup> Order of laft Minutes, did faithfully promife y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> fault should be amended for y<sup>e</sup> future.

M<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Holmes having brought in y<sup>e</sup> following Bills, according to the Direction of y<sup>e</sup> la<sup>st</sup> Minutes, tis order'd that M<sup>r</sup> Treafurer do pay y<sup>e</sup> said Bills, viz.

Dec. 19. £0 : 7 : 4 : paid for four Ells of Holland to make y<sup>e</sup> Boys Bands, at 1<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> p. Ell.

0 : 9 : 4 : disburs'd for eight Ells of Holland for necks to y<sup>e</sup> sd Bands at 1<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> p. Ell.

1 : 13 : 0 : paid for sixteen pounds & an half of gray Yarn at 2<sup>s</sup> p. pound.

Jan. 5. 0 : 7 : 6 : paid for six Turkey workt Chairs at 1<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> p. Chair, two more & a Table being given by M<sup>r</sup> Perkins.

1 : 0 : 0 : paid for forty pair of Yarn Gloves, at 6<sup>d</sup> p. pair.

0 : 14 : 6 : paid for fitting up y<sup>e</sup> Chimnies in School & Masters Chamber.

Order'd y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Bolton bring in his Bill or Bills next Wednesday of what he has disburs'd on behalf of y<sup>e</sup> School.

M<sup>r</sup> Brampton has paid his five Shillings as his X<sup>m</sup>as Quarteridge, but has rejected y<sup>e</sup> Proposal made him as a Trustee.

W<sup>m</sup> Rogers being greatly afflicted w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> King's Evil, tis not thought fit y<sup>t</sup> he continue longer in y<sup>e</sup> School, till y<sup>e</sup> said Distemper be in some sorte corrected.

Order'd y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Bolton do give M<sup>r</sup> Walsh one Shilling to distribute among y<sup>e</sup> Boys at a farthing or a halfpenny at a time, as an encouragem<sup>t</sup> to them when they do well.

Wednesday Feb<sup>r</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup> 1699

Present

Cap <sup>t</sup> la Neve	}	M <sup>r</sup> Ed. Holmes	}	M <sup>r</sup> Webb
M <sup>r</sup> — Cook	}	M <sup>r</sup> Bolton	}	

M<sup>r</sup> Bolton according to y<sup>e</sup> Direction of y<sup>e</sup> la<sup>st</sup> Minutes brought in his Bill amounting to £2 : 6 : 10 : Order'd, y<sup>t</sup> he repay himself y<sup>e</sup> said Money so disburs'd.

Order'd y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Treafurer do take into his Custody y<sup>e</sup> Remnant of Cloth, w<sup>ch</sup> is in M<sup>r</sup> Shelton y<sup>e</sup> Taylors hands, being seaven Yards & an Half, over & above what was in making y<sup>e</sup> Boys Coats,

Order'd, that during Lent, there being a Sermon on Wednesdays & Frydays, the Boys, on those days, instead of going to the Afternoon Prayers, do in the Mornings go to those Sermons, and that they wear their Coats at those times.

( B )

## PRAYERS

AGREED TO BE MADE USE OF BY THE TRUSTEES AT THEIR MEETINGS, BEFORE THEY ENTER UPON BUSINESS, AND AFTER THEY HAVE DISPATCHED IT.

O God from whom all holy Desires, all good Councells, & all just Works do proceed, prevent us, we beceech thee, in all our Doings w<sup>th</sup> thy most gracious favour, & further us w<sup>th</sup> thy continual Help, y<sup>t</sup> in all our works begun, con-

tinued, & ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy Name, & finally by thy Mercy obtain Everlasting Life thro' Jesus Christ our Lord.

Lord, we humbly acknowledge our Frailty & Corruption, y<sup>t</sup> of ourselves we are unable to think or do any thing y<sup>t</sup> is good & acceptable unto thee; we humbly pray thee therefore, y<sup>t</sup> that thou would'st suggest or put into our minds, whatever thy Wisdom shall see usefull to our Design, y<sup>t</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> Guidance of thy un-erring Spirit, we may so determine all our Resolutions as may effectually answer the Purpose of our Meeting, w<sup>ch</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> Honour of thee our Gracious God, & y<sup>e</sup> Temporal & Spiritual welfare of y<sup>e</sup> Children of this School, w<sup>ch</sup> we beg for Jesus Christ his Sake.

Our Father w<sup>ch</sup> art in Heaven &c.

Almighty & most mercifull God, of whose onely Gift it cometh, y<sup>t</sup> thy faithfull people doe unto thee true & Laudable Service, enable us, we beceech thee, to discharge sincerely, y<sup>e</sup> Office we have taken upon us, as Over-seers of this School: & grant y<sup>t</sup> whilst we are providing for y<sup>e</sup> Instruction of Others, we may not neglect y<sup>e</sup> Duties we severally Owe, to thee, our Neighb<sup>rs</sup>, ourselves & families: And as we thought it just to Implore thy Divine Assistance & Direction, in what we have been now about, so we also judge it meet, to Crave thy Gracious Blessing upon what we have thereon Determin'd, trusting, y<sup>t</sup> according to thy word, thou wilt turn everything to y<sup>e</sup> best, for them that love & fear thee. Let thy holy Spirit be ever w<sup>th</sup> us, y<sup>t</sup> by a holy & unblameable Life, we may Testify to y<sup>e</sup> world & our own Consciences, y<sup>e</sup> no Secular Interest or Popular Applause were y<sup>e</sup> Principles y<sup>t</sup> mov'd us in this Undertaking, but a Sincere desire of Promoting thy Honour, & y<sup>e</sup> Xtian Benefit of y<sup>e</sup> Children of this School, all w<sup>ch</sup> we most humbly beg for Jesus X<sup>us</sup> Sake our onely Lord & Saviour.

### A THANKSGIVING.

We blefs thee, O Lord, y<sup>t</sup> we have been enabl'd to entertain any Thoughts y<sup>t</sup> are good; to do any thing in honour to thy Name; or to discharge any part of our Duty, particularly y<sup>t</sup> we have been now about in Relation to this School: And because he who setteth his hand to y<sup>e</sup> Plow & looketh back, is said to be unfit for y<sup>e</sup> Kingdom of Heaven; we beceech thee, as thou hast begun a good work in us, so thou wouldst give us Grace and Strength to go thro' w<sup>th</sup> it, & not to faint, or give off in y<sup>e</sup> way, but to run our Course w<sup>th</sup> Cheerfulness, & persevere unto y<sup>e</sup> End, both in this, & all other good works w<sup>ch</sup> thou requirest of us, y<sup>t</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> last we may obtain y<sup>e</sup> crown, w<sup>ch</sup> thou hast laid up for all those y<sup>t</sup> do so, & this we beg for J<sup>i</sup>. X<sup>i</sup> his sake.

Alm. God, who hast given us Grace at this time w<sup>th</sup> one Accord &c. And y<sup>e</sup> Peace of God &c.

### MORN. PRAY<sup>r</sup>. AT SCHOOL FOR Y<sup>e</sup> BOYS.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our Doings &c. as in y<sup>e</sup> foregoing Page.

O God of Mercy and Father of all Comfort, who by thy mercifull Protection hast brought us to Light again, look down upon us of thy great Goodness: We confess, we have Sinned against thee, & are not worthy to be called thy Children, The wantonness and Folly of our Youth have prevailed upon us, y<sup>e</sup> Frailty & Stubbornness of our depraved Nature have made us to Err: but consider whereof we are made, & from what we are fallen by y<sup>e</sup> Transgression of

our first Parents : Teach us betimes to Number our Days, y<sup>t</sup> we may apply our Hearts Early unto Wifdom, y<sup>t</sup> true Saving Wifdom, w<sup>ch</sup> is Wifdom indeed, thro'. Jesus X<sup>t</sup> our Lord.

We humbly pray thee for Christs holy Church, y<sup>e</sup> whole Race of Mankind ; particularly y<sup>e</sup> Nations whereto we belong ; all y<sup>t</sup> are in Calamity or Distrefs whether of body or mind ; y<sup>t</sup> as thy Infinite Wifdom cañot be ignorant of any of their Wants, so thy Infinite Bounty would, in thy due time, severally supply them, thro' X<sup>t</sup> our Lord.

But, O Lord, left Ingratitude, a Vice odious to men, as well as abhord by thee, become our Guilt, & y<sup>e</sup> Penalty thou hast denonn'd against it fall upon us, (a) viz. He y<sup>t</sup> rendreth Evil for Good, Evil shall not depart from his House, & y<sup>e</sup> Hope of y<sup>e</sup> Unthankfull shall melt away like y<sup>e</sup> Winter Ice, we are more especially bound to comend to thy Favour, our Friends & Benefactors, parcularly those concern'd in this School, y<sup>t</sup> thou who hast said, Godliness is great Gain, has y<sup>t</sup> Promise of y<sup>e</sup> Life y<sup>t</sup> now is, as well as y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> is to come, wouldst pour down upon them y<sup>e</sup> Abundance of thy Mercy, Enriching them mightily w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Increase of Good things here, & Rewarding them w<sup>th</sup> a Crown of Glory Eternal in y<sup>e</sup> Heavens. And we humbly beceech thee also, O Lord, y<sup>t</sup> this Instance of theirs may not only Excite others to Copy after so pious an Example, *but so many others after both*, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> thing may Spread into an Univerfal Imitation, & so far hasten y<sup>e</sup> Coming of thy Kingdom, have such an Effect upon y<sup>e</sup> Body of this Realm, y<sup>t</sup> a general Reformation be wrought among us, & Righteousness run down our Streets as a mighty Stream, y<sup>t</sup> we become a happy People, happy in ourselves ; (thro' y<sup>e</sup> Quietude of Mind, & Peace of Conscience we enjoy) happy in our Neighbours ; (thro' y<sup>e</sup> Unity & Concord we shall live in) happy in our Principles ; (w<sup>ch</sup> have been y<sup>e</sup> cause of so happy a Change) and happy in our Practices ; (because crown'd w<sup>th</sup> thy Promise of an Everlasting Reward.)

We praise & magnify thy holy Name, for thy manifold Mercies vouchsafed unto us ; for our Beings, Health, Liberty, food, and Rayment ; y<sup>t</sup> we descended from y<sup>e</sup> Loyns of Christian Parents, & inheriting y<sup>t</sup> Redemption, thy Son hath Purchased, partake w<sup>th</sup> them in y<sup>e</sup> Hopes of a Glorious Imortality. We blefs the likewife for y<sup>e</sup> great Advantages we may expect from our Education in this School, beceeching thee to give us Grace, so to Improve these & all other thy Mercies, y<sup>t</sup> we may become Serviceable Members to our Generation, in those respective Places, thy Providence shall assign us, wherein by living holy & exemplary Lives, we may both advance thy Glory, & secure our own Salvation, thro' Jefus X<sup>t</sup> our Lord.

Almighty God, who hast given us grace at (this) time, w<sup>th</sup> one Accord to make our comon Supplications unto thee, &c. The Grace of our Lord Jefus Christ &c.

PRAYER TO BE US'D BY Y<sup>E</sup> M<sup>R</sup>. AND BOYS AS SOON AS  
THEY COME TO SCHOOL IN THE AFTERNOON.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our Doings &c.

O Father of Light, Shine upon us w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fulness of thy Grace ; do away our Offences ; Cloath us with Humility ; & fill us w<sup>th</sup> thy holy Spirit, y<sup>t</sup> we may

be enabl'd to do such good works, as thy un-erring Wisdom has thought reasonable to require from us, both now and ever. Look down in Compassion upon us, protect our tender Age from y<sup>e</sup> violence of Temptation, Strengthen us by thine Almighty Power, y<sup>t</sup> as we grow in Years we may grow in Grace, thro' X<sup>t</sup> our Saviour.

We humbly pray thee for all y<sup>e</sup> Seed of Abraham, (y<sup>e</sup> generall body of Mankind), for Princes on y<sup>e</sup> Throne to Pefants in y<sup>e</sup> Cottage; for all in Adversity, & all in Prosperity; for all y<sup>t</sup> are sick, & all y<sup>t</sup> are well; y<sup>t</sup> thou would'st timely minister to all their Necessities, whatever thy Wisdom shall see conduive to thy own Glory, & their Salvation, for y<sup>e</sup> sake of thy dear Son Jesus X<sup>t</sup>: But we more particularly intreat thee in behalf of those, who have Extended works of Mercy & Humanity towards ourselves; y<sup>t</sup> thou would'st enable us to Recompence them y<sup>e</sup> Good they have done us, or at least to shew a mind willing thereto; y<sup>t</sup> our Leaves wither not, neither y<sup>t</sup> we like withered Trees be cutt down: but if we shall not have wherewith to requite their Kindnesses, do thou, O God, requite them on our behalf, let them be rewarded in y<sup>e</sup> Refurrection of y<sup>e</sup> just.

The Thanksgiving & Conclusion to be said as in y<sup>e</sup> Morn. Pray<sup>r</sup>.

#### MORN. PRAY<sup>RS</sup>. TO BE SAID AT HOME AS SOON AS THEY ARE DRESST.

O blessed Lord, as my Opening Eyes behold y<sup>e</sup> Brightness of y<sup>e</sup> Day, so does my mind y<sup>e</sup> Glory of thy Majesty. As thou hast formed me out of Senseless Dust, so by my sleep (wherein I so nearly Resemble my first Original) thou seemest daily to Re-mind me, not onely of what at first I was, & that Death w<sup>ch</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> Reward of Sin, but of thyself also, y<sup>e</sup> great Author of my Being, & y<sup>e</sup> Homage I ought to pay thee, as my greatest Benefactor. Thou hast comanded me to Remember thee in y<sup>e</sup> Days of my Youth; & as in y<sup>e</sup> Sacrifices of Old, thou wast pleas'd to require y<sup>e</sup> Best, y<sup>e</sup> First Fruits of all their Increase, so my frail Nature, by y<sup>e</sup> Comfortable Repose thou hast now given me, being Refresh'd & Renew'd again, to it full vigour or best Capacity for Action, tis highly Reasonable, y<sup>e</sup> Best, y<sup>e</sup> First Fruits, [or Works] of y<sup>e</sup> Day, should be Employ'd in Offering to thee y<sup>e</sup> God of Gods, my humble Sacrifice of Pray<sup>r</sup> & Praise.

I Bless therefore, & magnify thy glorious Name, for all y<sup>e</sup> Mercies & Favours, thou hast from time bestow'd upon me; for my Creation, Prefervation, Initiation (by Baptism) into the Church of Christ, y<sup>e</sup> means thou hast afforded me of a Pious Education, (or understanding y<sup>e</sup> Principles of y<sup>e</sup> best Religion) & y<sup>e</sup> happy Effects w<sup>ch</sup> may be hop'd for from it; but above all, y<sup>t</sup> General & Comprehensive Mercy, whereby thou hast Deliver'd our whole Race from y<sup>e</sup> Pit of Perdition, grant me, I beseech thee, such a due sense of all thy Mercies, y<sup>t</sup> I may ever live, as becomes one, under so great Obligations, thro' Jesus X<sup>t</sup> my Saviour.

And now, O Lord, tho' I have paid thee this poor Tribute of Praise, for y<sup>e</sup> Mercies & Favours, I have already receiv'd, yet because my Brittle Frame is not able to Subsist one Day, or one Moment, w<sup>thout</sup> a fresh Renewal of thy wonted Bounty, & as thou hast taught me to pray for y<sup>e</sup> Necessaries of y<sup>e</sup> Day, so I humbly intreat thee, not onely in my own Behalf, but for y<sup>t</sup> of all Mankind, especially those of y<sup>e</sup> Household of faith, Princes, & all in Authority, my



Parents & Relations, friends & Benefactors, y<sup>t</sup> thou wou'dst pardon all our Sins, & y<sup>t</sup> thou, who knowest y<sup>e</sup> Necessities of us all, wou'dst according to thy Infinite Wisdom & Bounty Seasonably supply them, as shall best serve to thy Honour, & y<sup>e</sup> Salvation of our Imortal Souls thro' Jesus X<sup>t</sup> our Saviour.

Our Father w<sup>ch</sup> art in &c.

### PRAY<sup>RS</sup>. FOR Y<sup>E</sup> BOYS BEFORE THEY GOE TO BED.

Lord, let y<sup>e</sup> Rest, I beceech thee, I am going to, mind me of y<sup>e</sup> Hour of Death, & now y<sup>t</sup> I am going to Lye Down, let me confider, y<sup>t</sup> it may be, I shall rise no more: I do earnestly therefore Repent me of my Sins, & am heartily sorry for all my Misdoings; & I beceech thee, give me Grace, to be so sensible of my Errours for y<sup>e</sup> time to come, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Remembrance of them may be a Warning to me, ever to Continue in Newness of Life, to y<sup>e</sup> Honour of thy holy Name. Preserve me also, I beceech thee, from y<sup>e</sup> Horrour of y<sup>e</sup> Night, & y<sup>e</sup> Works of Darknes, & give me such Quiet & Compos'd Rest, as may fit me for y<sup>e</sup> Duties of y<sup>e</sup> Day following; y<sup>t</sup> after I have Slept under y<sup>e</sup> Covering of thy Wings, I may Awake by thy Power, Live in thy Fear, Rest in thy Hope, & Die in thy Favour, thro' Christ my Saviour.

But, O Lord, forasmuch as all have Sinned, & forfeited y<sup>t</sup> Crown, w<sup>ch</sup> thou hast promised thy faithfull Servants, Charity binds me to Intercede for them all; but especially those, whom by y<sup>e</sup> Stricter Tyes of Nature & Gratitude, I must comend to thy Mercy: I pray thee therefore in an especiall manner for my Parents & Benefactors, y<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> good they have done to me, thou wou'dst return them sevenfold into their Bosom, fulfilling y<sup>t</sup> Promise thou hast made them in thy Word, y<sup>t</sup> whoever does or gives even y<sup>e</sup> least thing, tho' but a Cup of cold water, in thy Name or for thy Sake, he shall in no Wise loose his reward.

I Bless & Praise thee also, O Lord, for those undeserv'd Effects of thy Bounty w<sup>ch</sup> are continually flowing in upon me; y<sup>t</sup> thou hast made me a Member of y<sup>e</sup> Church of Christ, supply'd me w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Necessaries & Comforts of this Life, redeem'd me from Eternall Death, give me y<sup>e</sup> Opportunity of an Early Instruction in thy Holy Word, whereby I may attain y<sup>e</sup> true Means of Grace, & y<sup>e</sup> just Hopes of Glory, grant, I beceech thee, y<sup>t</sup> I may so apply these means thou hast afforded me, y<sup>t</sup> they may become Salvation to my Soul thro' Jesus X<sup>t</sup> my Saviour.

Our Father w<sup>ch</sup> art in Heaven &c.

### A PRAYER FOR Y<sup>E</sup> BOYS TO BE SAID AT CHURCH BEFORE Y<sup>E</sup> SERVICE.

O Lord, tho' I now tread thy Courts, rather out of Constraint than Inclination, I beceech thee turn this formality into Affection; y<sup>t</sup> I may love y<sup>e</sup> Habitation of thine House, and y<sup>e</sup> place where thine Honour Dwelleth, above those Empty Vanities, w<sup>ch</sup> now flatter me, & will at last deceive me. Strike me w<sup>th</sup> such an Awe of thy Majesty, as is due to y<sup>e</sup> Excellency of thy Nature, & let my Devotions be season'd w<sup>th</sup> such a Sacred Zeal, y<sup>t</sup> I be not reckon'd amongst those y<sup>t</sup> Tempt God, have their Pray<sup>rs</sup> turn'd into Sin, w<sup>ch</sup> instead of Procuring a Pardon, serve but to draw down y<sup>e</sup> Sooner thy Vengeance upon them.

A PRAY<sup>r</sup>. AT CHURCH AFTER Y<sup>e</sup> SERVICE.

O God, who knowest the Frailty of my Nature, Pardon, I beceech thee, y<sup>e</sup> Wandrings of my Thoughts, & ye Coldnes of my Devotions, w<sup>ch</sup> have not been perform'd, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>t</sup> Earnest Sincerity my Exigencies Require, or my Duty Enjoyns: Grant I may be so watchfull over myself for y<sup>e</sup> future, & pay my Offerings w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> unfeigned zeal, as shall cause my Pray<sup>r</sup>s to be heard of thee, & so heard, as not to be deny'd but answer'd by thee.

## ( C )

## ORDERS FOR THE SCHOOL.

1. That y<sup>e</sup> Principall Design of this School being to Educate poor Children in y<sup>e</sup> Principles of Piety & Vertue, & thereby laying a foundation for a Sober & Christian Life, it is absolutely necessary y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Schollars be kept under good Discipline, due Obedience & Subjection.

2. Noe Schollar shall absent himself from School or Church (w<sup>th</sup>out Leave first obtain'd) unless in Case of Sicknes, under y<sup>e</sup> Penalty of being corrected, & if he shall offend a third time he shall be discarded or Expell'd y<sup>e</sup> School. Nor shall be taken from it, Without Application first made to the Board.

3. They shall give their Attendance at y<sup>e</sup> School,

	Mornings.	Evenings.
From Our Lady day to Michaelmas,	from 6 to 11, & from 1 to Pray <sup>r</sup> time.	
And from Michaelmas to our Lady Day	from 8 to 11, & from 1 to Pray <sup>r</sup> time.	

4. If any Schollar shall prove Rude, & Stubborn, or shall Quarrel & Fight, or shall be found guilty of Lying, Stealing, Swearing &c. he shall be corrected; & if he shall offend a 3<sup>d</sup> time, be dismissed.

5. The Parents, Masters, Nurfs, or Guardians of y<sup>e</sup> Children, shall take care to keep them clean wash'd, & comb'd, & mend their Clothes &c. lest they prove Offensive by noisome & ill Smells.

6. If y<sup>e</sup> Parents, or those y<sup>t</sup> have y<sup>e</sup> Care of any of y<sup>e</sup> forty Boys, w<sup>ch</sup> receive y<sup>e</sup> Cloaths given them by this School, shall think fit for any Cause to remove them from y<sup>e</sup> said School, before they are Qualifyd for Trades, as y<sup>e</sup> School Intends, or if any of y<sup>e</sup> said Boys prove Stubborn & Incurable, so y<sup>t</sup> no means are likely to work him into any Towardlines of Behaviour, whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Trustees seem oblig'd to expell him y<sup>e</sup> School, unless they will run y<sup>e</sup> Hazard of spoiling a great many, for y<sup>e</sup> Hopes onely of doing good to one; that in these Cases, y<sup>e</sup> Parents or Guardians of such Children, be oblig'd to return all y<sup>e</sup> Wearing Clothes, w<sup>ch</sup> they have received for y<sup>e</sup> year next before such Removal or Expulsion to y<sup>e</sup> Trustees of y<sup>e</sup> said School.

7. The Schollars shall not wear any of their Clothes (except their Caps & Bands w<sup>ch</sup> they shall wear every Day) upon any other days, then Sundays & Holidays; on w<sup>ch</sup> days they shall Morning & Afternoon meet at y<sup>e</sup> School, where they shall each of them have a Grey Coat to put on, & go in order to Church, where after they have all humbly Kneeld down, & in a short silent Pray<sup>r</sup>, expres'd in y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> page of this Book, desir'd Gods Blessing, they shall behave themselves in a Reverend Manner, w<sup>th</sup> diligent Attention, & a modest

profound Silence, unless at y<sup>e</sup> usuall Responses, w<sup>ch</sup> they shall make w<sup>th</sup> a low voice, & y<sup>e</sup> Service or Sermon being ended they each repeat, before they stirr from their Seats, a short Prayer composd for y<sup>t</sup> purpose, expresd also in y<sup>e</sup> abovesd 4<sup>th</sup> page of this Book, & if any Schollar neglect or offend herein, being noted down by y<sup>e</sup> Monitor, he shall be lyable to correction.

8. The Schollars shall be obligd also to attend y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> to Afternoon Prayer<sup>n</sup> every day, except Thursdays & Saturdays, on w<sup>ch</sup> days it shall be at y<sup>e</sup> Masters pleasure whether he will take them to Eleven o' th' Clock Prayer<sup>n</sup> or Afternoon Prayer<sup>n</sup>. They are also to be excusd in Cafe of Sicknes, or Leave given by y<sup>e</sup> Master to be absent, but otherwise if they offend herein, & notwithstanding their correction shall presume to repeat their fault a third time, they shall be expell'd.

9. The Master shall dayly in y<sup>e</sup> School pray w<sup>th</sup> his Schollars Morning & Afternoon according to y<sup>e</sup> Forms set down in y<sup>e</sup> second & third pages in this Book, composd for y<sup>t</sup> Purpose, & shall often teach & instruct them their Duty herein; and shall also caufe them to Learn, & require them constantly to use, y<sup>e</sup> Private Prayers for Morning & Night at home, expresd in y<sup>e</sup> third & fourth pages of this book, & if it can be provd, y<sup>t</sup> any are negligent herein, he shall be lyable to y<sup>e</sup> Masters Displeasure.

10. The Master shall teach y<sup>e</sup> Children to read & understand their Catechism, w<sup>ch</sup> shall be y<sup>t</sup> onely appointed in y<sup>e</sup> Liturgy of y<sup>e</sup> Church of England, & shall explaind or expound it to them, according to y<sup>e</sup> Rules set down in a late Book, called y<sup>e</sup> Art of Catechising, or Dr Williams' Exposition &c., being most plain & familiar to y<sup>e</sup> capacity of Children. And on Wednesdays & Frydays weekly shall spend great part of thofe days in y<sup>e</sup> Exercife.

11. In case of Sicknes or Extraordinary Occasions y<sup>e</sup> Master shall not be obligd to go to Church w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Boys in person, but shall be allowd to substitute one of y<sup>e</sup> bigger Boys as he shall think fit, to gae along w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> rest in his Room & to give an Account of their Behaviour.

12. The Master shall study & endeavour to Win y<sup>e</sup> Love & Affection of y<sup>e</sup> Children, therby to Invite & Encourage them, rather then by correction to force them to Learn: Reason as well as Experience having plainly shewn, y<sup>t</sup> too great Severity does rather dull then sharpen y<sup>e</sup> Wit & Memory, & such Education being Slavish & Irksome is y<sup>e</sup> Principal caufe why many Children take all Opportunities to neglect their Learning, w<sup>ch</sup> they find to their Grief & Vexation, when they come to Years of Difcretion.

## REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

THE Committee are glad to be able to report an increase in the numbers of children on the books, from 680 last year they have risen to 706. The average attendance is well maintained. Twenty-nine children in the Upper Schools have been "Never Absent; Never Late" during the whole year. This number is exactly the same as last year; but whereas last year 12 girls and 17 boys gained the silver medal for perfect attendance, this year the numbers are exactly reversed.

The number of Jewish children in attendance, chiefly in the Infants' School, is still large, and it is a somewhat strange thing that a Christian School should be educating some sixty Jews, very few of whom are withdrawn from Religious Instruction.

The Government Inspector's Report is too long to be quoted in full. We are glad, however, to record his opinion that "In general, the (Girls') School is making steady advance." With regard to the Infants' School, he says: "The great improvements carried out by the Managers in the furniture of the class-rooms have been of the greatest advantage to the school. . . . There is much that is pleasing in the management of this school, and in the zeal and kindness of the teachers."

Four Pupil-teachers have obtained Prizes at the Marylebone Centre: Miss Lily Rogers, for Religious Knowledge; Miss Lily Miller, for General Knowledge; Miss Florence Greenfield, for Needlework; Mr. A. E. Johnson, for Drawing.

Signed for the Committee,

**J. H. CARDWELL.**

**Treasurer.**

[illegible]

# ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS.

## The Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending April 30, 1899.

Dr.				Cr.				£ s. d.			
To Balance on April 30, 1898...				By Salaries:				£ s. d.			
...	...	...	...	Teacher	£214 9 6	£127 9 2	£100 0 0	...	...	...	...
" Annual grant from Education Department	...	...	...	Assistants	260 17 1	112 10 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	...
" Fee grant	...	...	...	Artld. P.T.	47 0 0	60 0 0	48 10 0	...	...	...	...
" Aid grant	...	...	...	Monitors	...	2 4 0	0 18 0	...	...	...	...
" Rents	...	...	...	P.T. Centres	3 10 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	...	...	...	...
" Voluntary Contributions:	...	...	...	" Books and stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Collection in Church	...	...	...	" Apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" School pence	...	...	...	" Fuel, light, and cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Books sold to children	...	...	...	" Repairs to Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Science and Art Department	...	...	...	" Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Use of Rooms for Parochial Meetings	...	...	...	" Prizes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				" Petty Cash, Printing, and Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				" Balance on April 30, 1899...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
£1520 15 3								£1520 15 3			

Examined with the Vouchers and School Registers, and found correct.

W. H. KIDSON & SON, Chartered Accountants,  
2 Gresham Buildings, E.C.

## GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Head Mistress    ..    ..    ..    ..    ..    Miss CHESTER

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## PRIZES FOR RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

ST. VII. CLARA BORZONE	ST. III. MAY AGOSTI
ST. VI. MARGARET TILLET	LUCY BLAKE
ST. V. ELIZABETH FANTING	ST. II. KITTY PENFOLD
ST. IV. ELEANOR KEILEY	SOPHIE SPANNER
BEATRICE OSCHWALD	ST. I. VIOLET LOFTS

## REGULAR AND PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE.

(RECTOR'S SILVER MEDALS)

*For attending every time the School was opened, with full punctual marks.*

ST. VII. ALICE FRIEND	ST. IV. EVELYN CARRINGTON
FLORENCE COTTEBRUNE	ANNIE COLLINS
ST. VI. ELIZABETH JAHREIS	PHÆBE SMITH
VIOLET CRISP	ELLEN ESTALL
ST. V. BERTHA SANDLAND	ST. III. EUGENIE ENGVALL
EDITH HASTIE	CLARA SMITH
EVELINE MILLER	ST. II. ADA HUGHES
ERMYNTRUDE DAVIES	AMY STOBINSKI
GERTRUDE HAM	

## PRIZES FOR NEEDLEWORK.

ST. VII. ALICE FRIEND	ST. IV. EDITH BATTLE
<i>Mrs. Blackwell's Prize.</i>	ST. III. MAY BEGERNIE
ST. VI. MABEL BLAKE	MARGARET DRING
ST. V. OLIVE RICHARDS	ST. II. ELLEN PERRY
ELLEN GREEN	ST. I. LOUISA MEYER

## GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

ST. VII. FLORENCE COTTEBRUNE	EDITH LOFTS
FLORENCE BAUER	JESSIE LOFTS
CLARA BORZONE	JANE LEWIS
ST. VI. ADA WAKELING	ADA HOWELL
ELIZABETH JAHREIS	ANNIE COLLINS
VIOLET CRISP	ST. III. EUGENIE ENGVALL
FLORENCE PERSE	MADELINE RAY
MARGARET TILLET	MARGARET DICKSON
EDITH MILLER	MABEL TIDMAN
ANNA BACHMANN	FRANCES HARVEY
KATHARINE BALLARD	ROSE BENTLEY
JEANNETTE BENTLEY	FLORENCE SMITH
ST. V. BERTHA SANDLAND	ST. II. AMY STOBINSKI
ELLEN WOLVERSTON	GLADYS CARRINGTON
ADELINA AGOSTI	ALICE WOODHAM
EVELINE MILLER	GRACE PAGE
VIOLET ROGERS	EDITH ENGVALL
ERMYNTRUDE DAVIES	ST. I. AGNES LINDQVIST
RACHEL BRUNTON	EDITH KNIGHT
ST. IV. EVELYN CARRINGTON	MARGARET LITTLE
FLOR. WOLVERSTON	

## SPECIAL POPULARITY PRIZE.

*Awarded by Mrs. Roumieu.* FLORENCE COTTEBRUNE.

## BOYS' SCHOOL.

Master .. .. . Mr. POSTON

## PRIZES FOR RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

St. VII. & VI. LOVE, FRANK	St. III. MILBOURNE, REGINALD
St. V. SILVANO, THOMAS	HAMDORFF, ARTHUR
PEACOCK, HY. SYDNEY	St. II. PAYTON, ALFRED
St. IV. PLUME, JOHN	
COLSON, ERNEST	

## REGULAR AND PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE.

(RECTOR'S SILVER MEDALS)

*For attending every time the School was opened, with full punctual marks.*

St. VII. MILLER, VERNON	St. IV. COLSON, ERNEST ED.
ADAMS, ERNEST WM.	DAVIS, JOHN WM.
St. VI. JOHNSON, CHAS. WM.	PLUME, JOHN F. T.
St. V. CRISP, BERTIE	WHEELER, CHAS. R.
MATTHEWS, W. W.	St. II. BEGERNIE, HENRY
PEACOCK, HY. SYDNEY	St. I. ADAMS, HERBERT

## REGULARITY, GOOD CONDUCT, AND GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

St. VII. ROGERS, CHARLES	BUNYON, CHARLES
<i>Mr. Blackwell's 1st Prize for Arithmetic.</i>	OSANG, FREDK.
MILLER, VERNON (2nd)	GRANGER, CHARLES
ADAMS, ERNEST	RICHARDSON, JOSEPH
HAM, JAMES	WILDEY, CHARLES
DAVIES, EDGAR	St. III. BAUER, ADOLPHUS
St. VI. LOVE, HENRY	HAMDORFF, ARTHUR
HASTIE, ARTHUR	GOULD, FREDK.
JOHNSON, CHAS. WM.	WEISBURG, ISAAC
ROBINSON, JAMES	MCLEAN, FRED
SPENCER, ERNEST	FRIEND, THOMAS
ADAMS, EWART	MOUNT, CHARLES
DORAN, HARRY	OSANG, ALFRED
CLARK, ERNEST	St. II. SIREY, WILLIAM
BORZONE, L.	GREER, JOHN
BORZONE, J.	PITT, THOMAS
SANGORSKI, A.	CLARKE, CHARLES
St. V. REYSS, HY. (1st Prize)	BEGERNIE, HENRY
BUCKINGHAM, T. (2nd)	UILLEUMIER, ALEX.
MATTHEWS, W. W.	LEWIS, JOHN
PEACOCK, SYDNEY	CLEAR, CHARLES
CRISP, BERTIE	BEGERNIE, ALFRED
SHELLEY, WILLIAM	CRISP, STANLEY
St. IV. PLUME, JOHN	BARTELS, VICTOR
COLSON, ERNEST	CHARD, JAMES
SANDLAND, CHARLES	WISE, FRED
WHEELER, CHARLES	St. I. ADAMS, HERBERT
LAMB, JOHN	HAMDORFF, F.
PITT, FREDK.	FLYNN, HAROLD
DAVIS, JOHN	BRUSCHI, ELVEZION
PERSE, JOHN	CURZON, FRED
ALBERTELLA, FELIX	DE RUYTER, RONAL

## DRAWING PRIZES.

St. VII. MILLER, VERNON	St. V. REYSS, HENRY
St. VI. ROBINSON, JAMES	St. IV. SANDLAND, CHARLES

## SPECIAL POPULARITY PRIZE.

*Awarded by R. St. A. Roumieu, Esq. VERNON MILLER.*

( E )

## BENEFACTIONS TO ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS

OF £5 AND UPWARDS, 1700—1899.

1700.	Mr. Hall .. ..	£5 0 0
Secretary Vernon ..	Lady Shovel ..	10 0 0
Earl of Macclesfield ..	Madam Williamson ..	16 10 0
James Vernon, Jun. ..	1708.	
1701.	Sir Thomas Littleton ..	8 16 0
Mad <sup>m</sup> Beamont ..	Lord Cheney ..	5 7 6
Col. Windham ..	Madam Williamson ..	6 0 0
Richard Smith ..	Lady Shovel ..	12 10 0
Geo. Bishop ..	Countess of ffalconbridge..	15 0 0
Michael Brampton..	Unknown hand ..	50 0 0
Secretary Vernon ..	1709.	
James Vernon, Jun. ..	Secretary Vernon ..	10 0 0
Countess of Suffolk ..	Earl of Macclesfield ..	28 15 3
1702.	Viscountess Cheney ..	8 16 0
Geo. Bishop ..	1710.	
Richard Smith ..	Mr. Richard Smith ..	5 0 0
Countess of Suffolk ..	Madam Hambleton ..	50 0 0
Secretary Vernon ..	Sir Philip Meadows ..	5 7 6
James Vernon, Jun. ..	Col. Wyndham ..	7 10 0
1703.	Lady Meadows ..	5 7 6
Lord Cheney ..	Countess of Suffolk ..	5 0 0
<sup>a</sup> Lady Grace Pierpoint ..	Lord Cheyney ..	8 16 0
Col. Wyndham ..	Secretary Vernon ..	10 0 0
1704.	Mr. Richard Smith ..	5 0 0
Col. Wyndham ..	Mad. Williamson ..	6 0 0
Unknown hand ..	1711.	
1705.	Mr. Sloper ..	20 0 0
Countess of Suffolk ..	Mrs. Lepin ..	5 0 0
<sup>b</sup> Secretary Vernon..	Richard Smith ..	5 0 0
Geo. Bishop ..	Mad. Williamson ..	6 0 0
Richard Smith ..	Secretary Vernon ..	10 0 0
Viscountess Cheney ..	Countess of Suffolk ..	5 0 0
1706.	Col. Wyndham ..	5 0 0
Countess of Suffolk ..	1712.	
Secretary Vernon ..	Lady Mary Stuart ..	6 9 0
Col. Wyndham ..	Mr. John Smith ..	5 0 0
Geo. Bishop ..	<sup>c</sup> Lady Shovel ..	7 0 0
Richard Smith ..	Mad. Williamson ..	8 0 0
1707.	1713.	
Donations of 1706 repeated	Countess of Suffolk ..	5 0 0

<sup>a</sup> Lady Grace Pierpoint gave also other gifts to the Poor of St. Anne's. Her monument, erected at a cost of £500, is in the Chancel of the Church.

<sup>b</sup> Secretary of State to William and Mary. Author of "Travels through Denmark," "Letters illustrative of the Reign of William III."

<sup>c</sup> Widow of the famous Sir Cloudesley Shovel who lived in Soho Square.



Lady Mary Stuart ..	£6 9 0	Lady Mary Molesworth	£50 0 0
1714.		1723.	
aPrince of Wales ..	.. 10 10 0	Mrs. Read ..	.. 105 0 0
Secretary Vernon ..	.. 100 15 0	1724.	
Person unknown ..	.. 21 10 0	Mr. Brown ..	.. 5 0 0
Mr. Binnits ..	.. 10 0 0	1725.	
Lady Hamilton ..	.. 10 15 0	Mrs. Childers ..	.. 20 0 0
bMr. Dudley North ..	.. 35 0 0	1726.	
Viscountess Townsend	.. 10 15 0	Mrs. Ursula Yale ..	.. 50 0 0
1715.		Capt. Maddox ..	.. 10 0 0
Lady Mary Chambers' An-		Mr. Dugal Campbell	.. 100 0 0
nuity ..	.. 6 0 0	Mr. Vernon ..	.. 10 0 0
Mr. Fen ..	.. 20 0 0	1727.	
Mr. Brown ..	.. 21 10 0	Hon. Sec. James Vernon	.. 100 0 0
1716.		Mrs. Elizabeth Maddox	.. 40 0 0
Mr. Samuel Williams	.. 150 0 0	1728.	
Mr. Smith ..	.. 100 0 0	Mrs. Williamson ..	.. 100 0 0
Lady Shovel ..	.. 5 0 0	1729.	
1717.		Mrs. Scott ..	.. 10 0 0
Unknown hand ..	.. 10 15 0	1730.	
Mr. Henry Phillip ..	.. 50 0 0	Mr. Thomas Anderson	.. 150 0 0
Person unknown ..	.. 21 0 0	Mrs. Thwaites ..	.. 5 0 0
1718.		Rt. Hon. Simon Lord Vis-	
Lady Child ..	.. 6 6 0	count Fanshaw (Annuity)	13 10 0
Mr. Burton ..	.. 10 10 0	1731.	
Countess of Essex ..	.. 100 0 0	Mrs. Cooke (house at	
1719.		Bloomsbury ..	..
Mr. James Raincy ..	.. 20 0 0	1733.	
Mr. Hide ..	.. 10 0 0	Capt. Archbell Armstrong	10 10 0
Mrs. Susan Wall ..	.. 20 0 0	cFrederick, Prince of Wales	10 10 0
Mr. Phillips ..	.. 5 0 0	1738.	
1720.		Mrs. Archer (Annuity)	.. 21 0 0
Mr. Samuel Barkley	.. 5 0 0	1739.	
Mr. Phillips ..	.. 5 0 0	Mrs. Braithwaite ..	.. 20 0 0
Capt. le Neve ..	.. 10 0 0	1740.	
Mr. Richard Dent ..	.. 5 0 0	William Emmet ..	.. 10 0 0
Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner	.. 100 0 0	1748.	
Hon. Lady Anne Grimston	200 0 0	Mrs. Brookes ..	.. 20 0 0
Mr. Hollyday ..	.. 30 0 0	Mrs. Archer ..	.. 41 0 0
Hon. Mrs. Cecil ..	.. 100 0 0	1752.	
Lady Plunket ..	.. 20 0 0	Mrs. Mary Jackson	.. 20 0 0
1721.		Mrs. Jane Mabileau	.. 50 0 0
Mr. Bishop (houses in Mac-		1755.	
clesfield St.) ..	..	dPrincess Dowager of Wales	
1722.		(annually) ..	.. 10 10 0
Countess of Suffolk	.. 50 0 0		

a Afterwards George II.

b Probably son of Sir Dudley North, M.P., Sheriff of London, who wrote "Discourses upon Trade."

c Son of George II., father of George III., who lived in Leicester House.

d Widow of Frederick, Prince of Wales, Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha.

1758. Mrs. Sarah Jackson	£20 0 0	Mrs. Prankard ..	£10 0 0
1759. Mr. Thomas Cuthbert	.. 10 0 0	1798. Mrs. Ann Bataile ..	.. 50 0 0
1761. Mr. Samuel Spencer	.. 50 0 0	Mrs. Sarah Hill ..	.. 100 0 0
George III. ..	.. 10 10 0	1799. Westminster Royal Volun-	
1762. Mr. John Gibson ..	.. 25 0 0	teers, per Col. Robertson,	
Mr. John Smith ..	.. 20 0 0	of Gerrard Street ..	31 10 0
1764. Mrs. Leigh ..	.. 10 0 0	Mrs. Elizabeth Welsh (re-	
1767. H.R.H. Princess Dowager		sidue of Estate) ..	59 8 2½
of Wales (annually) ..	10 10 0	1800. Mrs. Katherine Salusbury	
Mr. Henry Feldman ..	500 0 0	Brereton ..	300 0 0
1771. Mr. Lewis Perier ..	.. 20 0 0	1801. Mrs. Sarah Flight ..	.. 40 0 0
1772. Mrs. Ann Maynard ..	100 0 0	1803. Mr. James Good ..	.. 20 0 0
1775. a Sir George Savile ..	5 5 0	1805. Mr. Thomas Ayliffe	1050 0 0
H.M. George III. (annually,		1806. Earl Percy ..	.. 50 0 0
being continuation of sub-		Rev. Joseph Jefferson ..	21 0 0
scription by the late		1807. Mr. Benjamin Allen	100 0 0
Princess Dowager) ..	10 10 0	1809. Mr. William Boullin Poy-	
1776. Mr. John Story ..	100 0 0	ton ..	21 0 0
Mr. Peter Bataile ..	100 0 0	1810. Mr. Wright ..	.. 21 0 0
Mrs. Mary Roycroft ..	100 0 0	1815. Mrs. Campbell, Sen.	.. 21 0 0
1778. Mr. Edward Byron ..	20 0 0	1819. Mr. Marchant ..	.. 50 0 0
1779. Mr. Hugh Josiah Hansard	20 0 0	1823. Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence	100 0 0
1782. Mrs. Sarah Marshall ..	20 0 0	1830. Mr. Hill ..	100 0 0
Mr. Thomas Chamberlain	50 0 0	1846. Mr. Wilson ..	.. 50 0 0
Mr. William Jouselin ..	10 0 0	Mr. John Child ..	.. 20 0 0
1784. Mr. Richard Carson ..	21 0 0	1848. Miss Wright ..	.. 50 0 0
1786. Mr. William Wright ..	20 0 0	Mr. G. Audines ..	100 0 0
1787. Mr. Thomas Nethersole ..	20 0 0	1856. Mrs. Tillett (old servant of	
Mr. Reynolds Grignion ..	10 0 0	Mr. Allen) ..	20 0 0
Mrs. Mary Abbott ..	20 0 0	1868. Mr. Stannard (formerly a	
1789. Mr. Berthon ..	20 0 0	pupil of the Schools) ..	500 0 0
1797. Mr. Thomas Test ..	20 0 0		

a Friend of Burke who lived at Savile House in Leicester Square.

1869.				1883.			
Her Majesty the Queen (per the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, annual) .. ..				Mr. J. S. Burroughes	£10	10	0
1874.				Mr. Matthew Clarke	..	30	0
Mr. Nixey .. ..	..	25	0	Mr. W. H. Burroughes	..	8	3
Mr. T. Blackwell ..	..	5	5	Rev. W. T. Houldsworth	..	10	10
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	Mr. Leonard Jacques	..	10	10
1875.				Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5
Mr. T. Blackwell ..	..	5	5	1884.			
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0
1876.				Dow. Countess of Dunmore	5	0	0
Mr. T. Blackwell ..	..	5	5	Mr. Sinclair McLeay	..	5	0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5
1877.				1885.			
Mr. G. Allen .. ..	..	19	19	Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5
Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0	Mr. Sinclair McLeay	..	5	0
Mr. T. Blackwell ..	..	5	5	Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	1886.			
1878.				Mr. Sinclair McLeay	..	5	0
Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0	Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0
Mr. T. Blackwell ..	..	5	5	1888.			
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	Messrs. Allen & Sons	..	5	0
1879.				Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5
Mr. J. Allen .. ..	..	100	0	Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0
Mr. T. Blackwell ..	..	5	5	Mr. S. J. Blackwell	..	5	0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	Mr. E. Clark	..	5	0
Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0	Mr. H. Heath	..	5	0
1880.				Messrs. Tulk	..	25	0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	1889.			
Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0	Marquis of Salisbury	..	10	0
Dow. Countess of Dunmore	10	0	0	Mr. B. W. Lubbock	..	5	5
Gen. Salusbury ..	..	5	0	Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5
1881.				Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	Mr. C. T. Dent	..	5	0
Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0	Sir R. F. Sutton	..	10	0
Mr. E. Drummond..	..	5	0	1890.			
Lord Richard Grosvenor	..	5	0	Marquis of Salisbury	..	10	0
Gen. Salusbury	..	15	0	Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5
Mr. A. Coope .. ..	..	10	10	Mr. C. T. Dent	..	5	0
Mr. A. Hope .. ..	..	50	0	Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0
1882.				Sir R. F. Sutton	..	10	0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell	..	5	5	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith	..	5	0
Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell	10	10	0	Mr. B. W. Lubbock	..	5	5
Dow. Countess of Dunmore	5	0	0	1891.			
Mr. Churchill .. ..	..	30	0	Marquis of Salisbury	..	10	0
Mr. Matthew Clarke	..	10	10	Rev. G. H. P. Glossop	..	13	13
Mr. E. Drummond..	..	5	0	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith	..	20	0
Mr. Sinclair McLeay	..	5	0	Mr. B. W. Lubbock	..	10	0
Gen. Salusbury ..	..	30	0	Mr. Nightingale	..	5	5
				Mr. E. Clark	..	5	0
				Messrs. Cribb & Sons	..	5	0
				Messrs. Stagg & Mantle	..	5	5

Rev. H. R. Alder ..	£5 0 0	Mr. Archibald Hanbury ..	£5 0 0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell ..	45 15 0	Mercers' Company ..	25 0 0
Rev. J. H. Cardwell ..	22 0 0	Miss Maynard ..	5 0 0
Mr. W. Dent ..	5 0 0	Mr. J. A. Ness ..	5 0 0
Rev. G. H. P. Glossop ..	5 0 0	Mr. J. C. Sharpe ..	5 0 0
Sutton Estates (annual) ..	10 0 0	The Salters' Company ..	15 15 0
Rev. H. F. Tozer ..	5 0 0	Sutton Estates ..	10 0 0
1892.		Mrs. Betton's Charity ..	10 0 0
Rev. H. R. Alder ..	5 0 0	1895.	
aMr. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.	5 0 0	H.M. the Queen (per the	
Mr. H. Jonas ..	5 0 0	Commissioners of Woods	
Rev. T. A. Sedgwick ..	5 0 0	and Forests) ..	15 0 0
Rev. H. F. Tozer ..	5 0 0	Mrs. Betton's Charity ..	10 0 0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell ..	5 0 0	Marquis of Salisbury ..	10 0 0
The Misses Humphrey ..	5 0 0	Mrs. A. Bogle ..	10 10 0
Mr. S. A. Stevens ..	5 0 0	Mrs. E. H. Le Breton ..	5 0 0
Surg.-Maj. H. De Tatham,		Mr. James A. Ness ..	5 0 0
M.D. ..	5 0 0	Mrs. H. H. Pownall ..	9 9 0
Marquis of Salisbury ..	10 0 0	Sutton Estates ..	10 0 0
Mr. E. C. Healey, J.P.	5 0 0	1896.	
Misses Holland ..	5 0 0	H.M. the Queen (per the	
Rev. H. Bloomfield ..	5 0 0	Commissioners of Woods	
Rev. G. H. P. Glossop ..	5 5 0	and Forests) ..	15 0 0
Lord Iveagh ..	5 0 0	Mr. T. F. Blackwell, J.P... ..	5 5 0
Miss Robson ..	5 0 0	Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.	5 0 0
1893.		Rev. G. H. P. Glossop ..	8 8 0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell ..	6 15 0	Rev. J. H. Cardwell ..	11 10 0
Marquis of Salisbury ..	10 0 0	Mr. James A. Ness ..	5 0 0
Sutton Estates ..	10 0 0	Mrs. A. Bogle ..	5 5 0
Mrs. Betton's Charity ..	10 0 0	Mrs. Betton's Charity ..	10 0 0
H.M. the Queen (per the		Marquis of Salisbury ..	10 0 0
Commissioners of Woods		Sutton Estates ..	10 0 0
and Forests) ..	15 0 0	1897.	
Mrs. A. Bogle ..	5 5 0	H.M. the Queen (per the	
Rev. G. H. P. Glossop ..	8 3 0	Commissioners of Woods	
Rector and Churchwardens		and Forests) ..	15 0 0
of St. Anne's ..	6 15 0	Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.	5 0 0
1894.		Marquis of Salisbury ..	10 0 0
H.M. the Queen (per the		Mrs. A. Bogle ..	5 0 0
Commissioners of Woods		Mr. James A. Ness ..	10 0 0
and Forests) ..	15 0 0	Sutton Estates ..	10 0 0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell, J.P... ..	30 0 0	Mr. T. F. Blackwell, J.P... ..	7 5 0
Marquis of Salisbury ..	10 0 0	Mrs. Betton's Charity ..	10 0 0
Mrs. A. Bogle ..	10 10 0	Rev. J. H. Cardwell ..	8 0 0
Rev. G. H. P. Glossop ..	10 0 0	1898.	
Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, M.P... ..	5 0 0	H.M. the Queen (per the	
Rev. J. H. Cardwell ..	25 0 0	Commissioners of Woods	
Mr. E. Clark ..	10 0 0	and Forests) ..	15 0 0
Messrs. Cribb & Son ..	6 6 0	Marquis of Salisbury ..	10 0 0

a Member for the Strand Borough.

Sutton Estates ..	£10	0	0	1899 (to Sept. 29).			
Mrs. Bogle ..	5	5	0	Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.	£5	0	0
Mr. T. F. Blackwell, J.P. ..	6	15	0	Mr. T. F. Blackwell ..	6	15	0
Rev. J. H. Cardwell ..	10	3	0	Marquis of Salisbury ..	10	0	0
Mrs. Betton's Charity ..	10	0	0	Sutton Estates ..	10	0	0
Mr. E. Clark ..	5	0	0	Rev. J. H. Cardwell ..	10	3	0
Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.	5	0	0	Mrs. Betton's Charity ..	10	0	0

## ( F )

LIST OF MINUTE BOOKS, CASH BOOKS AND  
LEDGERS NOW AT SCHOOL.—1899.

## I.—MINUTE BOOKS.

- A November 10, 1699, to June, 1705.  
 B 1725 to 1728.  
 C1 Fair Minutes, March, 1728 to 1733.  
 C2 Rough Minutes, from April, 1731, to December, 1737. Entered Fair in Minute Book C1 to 1733; from thence to December, 1737 in this Book.  
 D Fair Minutes, from February, 1737, to November, 1750.  
 E „ „ December, 1750, to March, 1762.  
 F „ „ April, 1762, to October, 1773.  
 G „ „ November, 1773, to December, 1787.  
 H „ „ January, 1788, to March, 1803.  
 J „ „ 1803 to 1820.  
 K „ „ 1821 to 1831.  
 L „ „ 1831 to 1845.  
 M Rough Minutes and Accounts, 1839 to 1859.  
 N Fair Minutes, 1856 to 1891.  
 O Present Minute Book, 1891.—

## II.—CASH BOOKS.

- A Boys: November 7, 1699, to February, 1712. Also List of Subscribers, 1701-1706; also 1710-11-12.  
 B Girls: March 15, 1704, to February 8, 1713. List of Subscribers, 1704-1712.  
 C Girls: March 15, 1704, January, 1711. Subscribers, 1704-5-6.  
 D Subscribers, 1709-1714. Receipts and Payments, 1709-1719. State of Schools, 1710-11-12-13.  
 E Account of Sermons preached pursuant to Will of late Mr. Williams, 1709-1731. Receipts and Payments, 1718-1733; State of School, 1718-19-20.  
 G Rents and Securities, 1718-1730. State of School, 1728.  
 H March, 1733—April, 1762.  
 J 1762-1798.  
 K 1798-1805.  
 L 1806-1846.

- M Duplicate from 1807 to 1834.  
 N Treasurer's Book from 1845 to 1876.  
 O Do. Do. 1876 to 1894.  
 P Present Treasurer's Book, 1894—

## III.—LEDGERS.

- A March, 1733, to March, 1746.  
 B 1746 to 1762.  
 No. 3. Benefactions from 1714 (containing copy of Lady Chamber's Will).  
 Receipts and Payments, 1729.

## IV.—SUNDRY ACCOUNT BOOKS.

- 1 Charity Sermons, 1730-1-2-3.  
 Money paid with Boys Apprenticed, 1731.  
 Lord Falmouth's Mortgage, 1730.  
 Lord Fanshawe's Annuity, 1730-1-2.  
 Rent of Houses and other Securities, 1731-2.
- 2 List of Subscribers, 1734.  
 Inventory of the Estate of the School, 1733.
- 3 Transactions of Mr. J. Jackson, Treasurer, 1736-1762.
- 4 Mr. Wright's Rough Cash Book, 1766-1776.  
 Do. Do. 1777-1786.
- 6 Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, 1762.
- 7 Small Treasurer's Book, 1786-1798.
- 8 Detailed Treasurer's Sundry Accounts, 1764-1797.
- 9 Treasurer's Receipts and Payments (sundries, 1769-1804).
- 10 Petty Disbursements by Mistress, 1716-1813.
- 11 Visitors' Report Book, 1821-1831.

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( G )

## DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE PROPERTY OF ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS,  
 IN THE CUSTODY OF MESSRS. ALLEN & SON,  
 17 CARLISLE STREET.

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## DEAN STREET BUILDING.

9th February, 1872. Conveyance by the Rev. Charles Glossop, Francis Henry Newland Glossop, John James Glossop, Rev. George Goodwin Pownall Glossop, to Rev. Nugent Wade, William Addis, Charles Nichols, Joseph Smith, Richard Nash Welchman, Charles Wakeling, Henry John Kirkman. Consideration, £5900.

28th March, 1872. Conveyance, Rev. Nugent Wade, William Addis, Charles Nichols, Joseph Smith, Richard Nash Welchman, Charles Wakeling, Henry John Kirkman, to the Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster.

Upon Trust to permit the premises and all buildings thereon erected to be for ever hereafter appropriated and used as a School for the education of Children and Adults, or Children only of the labouring, manufacturing and other poorer classes in the parish of St. Anne and for no other purpose.

Then follow clauses as to the management of the Schools in accordance with the principles of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales.

9th June, 1896. Conveyance for letting Cellars under the Schools to Messrs. Molinari & Baglioni, for seven years from 24th of June, 1896.

PREMISES IN MANETTE STREET, FORMERLY ROSE STREET.

30th June, 1796. Bargain and Sale of this date between the Rt. Hon. William Earl Fitzwilliam commonly called Lord John Cavendish and John Heaton of the first part, William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland of the second part, Rev. Stephen Eaton, M.A., Rector of the Parish of St. Anne and Arch-deacon of Westminster, the Rev. Joseph Jefferson, Lecturer of the said Parish of St. Anne, John White, Robert Gedge, Richard Reeder, Richard West, William Hopkins, John Gee, Thomas Dawes, George Fife of the third part. Consideration, £660.

31st January, 1896. Appointment of New Trustees. William Addis of the one part, and William Addis, the Rev. John Henry Cardwell, Charles Blundell Leatherby, Charles Luson Cribb, John Child, Henry Wilson, John Beasley, Thomas Francis Blackwell, Henry Cooper, and Alfred Pairpoint of the other part.

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( H )

TRUSTEES AND SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

*Trustees:* THE RECTOR AND CHURCHWARDENS.

List of the School Committee for the year 1899, with the dates at which they became Managers:

Rev. J. H. CARDWELL, <i>Chairman</i> , 1891	
Mr. BACON, 1864	Mr. J. GOULBORN, 1893
Mr. T. F. BLACKWELL, J.P., 1870	Mr. SELWYN IMAGE, 1876
Dr. S. GRAHAME CONNOR, 1893	Mr. C. B. LEATHERBY, 1893
Mr. C. L. CRIBB, 1893	Rev. G. C. WILTON
Rev. H. B. FREEMAN	Mr. T. F. CURTIS, <i>Hon. Sec.</i> , 1886

PRESENT SCHOOL STAFF, 1899.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

*Head Master:* Mr. R. POSTON, Certificated.

*Assistants:* (1) Mr. E. SPARSHOTT, Certificated; (2) Mr. S. J. RAYNER, Ex-P.T.; (3) Mr. THOS. W. REID, Certificated; (4) Mr. E. REELY, Ex-P.T.

*Pupil Teacher:* Mr. E. JOHNSON (Fourth year).

## GIRLS' SCHOOL.

*Head Mistress* : Miss A. M. CHESTER, Certificated.

*Assistants* : Miss M. S. ARMOUR, Certificated ; Miss RIAN, Ex-P.T. ; Miss B. E. ROACH, Ex-P.T., Miss J. S. HOUSE, Ex-P.T.

*Pupil Teacher* : M. E. FRYATT (Third year).

## INFANTS' SCHOOL.

*Head Mistress* : Miss F. SKEEN, Certificated.

*Assistants* : (1) Miss FREEMAN, Certificated ; (2) Mrs. BELLCHAMBER, Ex-P.T. ; (3) LILY ROGERS, Ex-P.T.

*Pupil Teachers* : (1) LILIAN MILLER (Third year) ; (2) F. A. GREENFIELD (Third year).

## ( J )

## THE FIRST CIRCULAR LETTER

FROM THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE TO THEIR CLERGY CORRESPONDENTS  
IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND  
AND WALES.

*November 16, 1699*

The Visible decay of Religion in this Kingdom, with the monstrous Increase of Deism, Prophaness, and Vice, has excited the zeal of several persons of the best character in the Cities of London and Westminster, and other parts of the nation, to associate themselves in order to consult together how to put a stop to so fatal an inundation.

The cause thereof they believe in great measure to arise from the barbarous ignorance observable among the common people, especially those of the poorer sort, and this to proceed from want of due care in the education of the youth, who, if early instructed in the Principles of true Religion, seasoned with the knowledge of God, and a just concern for their everlasting welfare, cou'd not possibly (with the ordinary Assistance of God's good Spirit) degenerate into such vile and unchristian practices as they now generally do. To remedy these evils, which cry aloud to Heaven for vengeance, they have agreed to use their best endeavours to incline the hearts of generous and well-disposed persons to contribute toward the erecting of Schools in these Cities, and the parts adjacent, for the instruction of such poor Children in Reading, Writing, and in the Catechism, whose Parents or Relations are not able to afford them the ordinary means of Education ; and as they look upon this to be the most effectual method to train up the poorer sort in sobriety and y<sup>e</sup> knowledge of Christian Principles, so they assure themselves that the good effects which may be wrought thereby will prove a powerfull argument to engage others in better circumstances to make so necessary a provision for their children. The success of this undertaking (whereby the education of above two thousand poor children is already taken care for) encourages them to hope that, if the



like industry and application were observed in other parts of this Kingdom, the Children and Youth might be universally well-principled, and the growing generation make a conscience of fearing God. And these hopes have induced them to use their utmost endeavours to prevail with all pious and well-inclined Christians in y<sup>e</sup> several part of y<sup>e</sup> nation, to join their hearts and purses in advancing to perfection so excellent and glorious a work.

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( K )

## PAROCHIAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS MEETING IN ST. ANNE'S SCHOOLS.

### FOR THE YOUNG.

ST. ANNE'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, DEAN STREET.

SCHOOLS' PENNY BANK. Deposits received at the Schools every Monday morning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL at 3 p.m.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE every Sunday morning, at the Schools, at 11 a.m., under the direction of Mr. Hall.

CHILDREN'S SEWING PARTY, Girls' School, Mondays, 5.30.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE (St. Anne's Branch).

BAND OF HOPE, Tuesday, 6.15 to 7.15.

GYMNASIUM, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 to 10 p.m.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Girls' School, every Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

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### FOR ADULTS.

C.E.T.S. SOCIAL EVENINGS, every Monday, from 8 to 10 p.m.

MEN'S SICK AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, Mondays, 8.30 p.m.

SELF-HELP LOAN SOCIETY, Mondays, 8.30 p.m.

MOTHERS' UNION (St. Anne's Branch).

MOTHERS' MEETING, Mondays from 6 to 8 p.m.







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